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The Bombay Chronicle

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INSURANCE

The reason being that their people are solidly supporting them. 18

VOL. XIX NO. 114—

BOMBAY: SATURDAY, MAY 16, 1931.

PRICE ONE ANNA.

POLICY OF STRONG HAND OUT OF DATE IN INDIA

GANDHIJI WILL NOT SEE VICEROY AGAIN

One-Hour Conference With Lord Willingdon.

ARE PRINCES COMMITTED TO PRINCIPLE OF FEDERATION?

MAHOMED IQBAL DENIES BHOPAL PACT.



MAHATMA GANDHI

GANDHIJI'S INTERVIEW WITH VICEROY.

Mahatma Gandhi's interview with the Viceroy lasted exactly one hour, terminating at 6, after which Gandhiji proceeded to the "Retreat" where he discussed with Sir Fazli Hussain the South African problem.

NOT SEEING VICEROY AGAIN.

Interviewed by Associated Press at the Viceregal Lodge, Mahatma Gandhi said his conversation with the Viceroy was healthy and good and he was not seeing the Viceroy again in Simla. He would be seeing Mr. Emerson, the Home Secretary again to-morrow and leaving Simla for Naini Tal positively on the 17th instant.

Gandhiji refused to answer the question if he was more optimistic regarding his going to London and regarding the general political situation, and added, "For any further information you must go to the Viceregal Lodge."

SIMLA NOT SEAT OF SWARAJ GOVT.

While walking towards Sir Fazli Hussain's residence he was asked whether he would favour Simla as the seat of Swaraj Government, he replied, "We must go down five thousand storeys to the plains, for the Government should be among the people and for the people."

Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya's interview with the Viceroy commenced at 6 p.m.

PRINCES NOT COMMITTED TO PRINCIPLE OF FEDERATION

(From Our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, May 14. Though the Federal Structure Committee, as a result of to-day's conversations among the Round Table members at the Viceregal Lodge is expected to meet not earlier than about September 10.

The general sense of the Conference that speed is of the essence of matter is being conveyed to His Majesty's Government. It is learnt that the Viceroy himself emphasised this, as one of the ways of meeting the present tension.

A fine start to the discussion was given by Sir Mahomed Shafi who argued that every day's delay meant adding to communal bitterness, because of speeches and statements. In this connection he specially stressed the situation in the Punjab.

He was ably supported by Mr. R. Jayakar, Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, Sir C. P. Ramaswami Iyer and Mr. Ramaswami Mudaliyar.

FEDERATION NOT ACCEPTED

But Sir Akbar Hydari gave a different turn. He referred to the fact that many Princes had not accepted federation and moreover there was the fact that some delegates raise at the Conference the question of rights of the subjects. Sir Akbar wished that this question should be decided "Res Judicata."

The Nawab of Bhopal and the

SIMLA, May 15.

Mahatma Gandhi walked to the Viceregal Lodge all the way from "Firgrove," covering the distance of over three miles on foot. Knots of people greeted him en route, and he acknowledged their greetings in characteristic manner. His interview with Lord Willingdon commenced at 5 in the afternoon.

Earlier in the day the local Sud community presented him with a purse of Rs. 1,100.



LORD WILLINGDON.

"No Pact Arrived At In Bhopal."

SIR M. IQBAL'S DENIAL.

(From Our Correspondent.)

LAHORE, May 15. Sir M. Iqbal denies that any provisional pact was reached at Bhopal. He says if Dr. Ansari and Mr. Shuaib Qureshi have really described the informal discussions as a provisional pact, they have done wrong not only to those whom they conferred, but also to the whole community. To rush to Mahatma Gandhi, says he, "with a proposal the merits of which were not at all discussed and to describe them as a provisional pact makes one suspect that the Bhopal meeting is being used for propaganda purposes. If this suspicion is well-founded, then I am perfectly sure that the holding of another meeting at Bhopal or Simla will not only be unprofitable, but also positively harmful to the interests of the Muslims."

MERITS NOT DISCUSSED.

LAHORE, May 15. Sir Muhammad Iqbal, who was one of the Muslim leaders, participating in the recent Bhopal conversations in a statement to the Associated Press, contradicts the report from Simla that provisional pact has been reached at Bhopal. He says, "All that happened was that certain proposals were put forward mostly with a view to bring the so-called Muslim Nationalists to view of All-Parties Muslim Conference in matter of electorates and thus enable the gentlemen to reassociate themselves with entire Muslim community whose verdict as to continuance of separate electorates is unmistakable. The merits of these proposals were deliberately left undiscussed at meeting and it was decided to place them before the Working Committee of Muslim political organisations for acceptance or rejection."—A.P.

solving communal and other outstanding questions.

JOINT ELECTORATE FORMULAE

According to one report, the recent Bhopal meeting on the communal problem recorded very encouraging results and that one of the formulae suggests the introduction of Joint Electorates to the extent of 25 per cent in the first term of legislatures and 50 per cent in the second term and so on, until there is joint electorate only. There is no confirmation available of this report.

HOPEFUL OUTLOOK.

However, Congress circles are very hopeful that the endeavours of Dr. Ansari, the Nawab of Bhopal and Mr. Shaukat Ali and Sir Mohamed Shafi would bear fruit and Pandit Malaviya gave expression of it to me in his usually optimistic view.

LORD IRWIN TELLS SOME PLAIN TRUTHS

Ex-Viceroy's First Public Utterance In Britain

DEFENDS FISCAL AUTONOMY FOR INDIA.

LONDON, May 15. Lord Irwin made his first speech in London since his return from India at a luncheon in honour of him and Lady Irwin given by the British India Union. He emphasised the force of the national feeling now working in India and declared that the advocates of the policy of strong hand were the exponents of an Imperial philosophy which was out of date and out of harmony with present day facts. He emphasised that it was only possible to keep a willing and contented India within the Empire by agreement.

Lord Irwin returned to the intense desire of India to develop Indian enterprise and made it clear that India's interests must come first with the Government of India.

FISCAL AUTONOMY.

Lord Irwin insisted that any attempt to reopen the Indian Fiscal Autonomy Convention was doomed to failure and added that it was as impossible for the British permanently to ignore the forces working for the development of Indian industry as it was for Mr. Gandhi permanently to ignore the working of economic interests of British trade lay in seeing that there was such a political adjustment as would permit commerce to proceed without disturbance.

SAFEGUARDS. Dealing with constitutional safeguards Lord Irwin expressed the strong opinion that Indian opinion was ready to agree to them provided it could be shown that they were first and last in India's interests. He believed that if Mr. Gandhi came to London he would strain every nerve to secure an agreement on these and other matters to be discussed.

NOT INSUPERABLE. Lord Irwin concluded by saying that the difficulties were formidable but not insuperable. There was cause for anxiety, but there was greater cause for wisdom and courage and no place whatever for pessimistic or defeatist fears. —Reuter.

Bail For Spratt And Other Meerut Accused

APPLICATION TO BE MADE IN ALLAHABAD HIGH COURT.

ALLAHABAD, May 15. Mr. R. S. Pandit, Bar-at-Law, has given notice to the Government Advocate, High Court of Allahabad, that he will apply to the High Court on Monday next for bail on behalf of Mr. Philip Spratt and twelve other accused in the Meerut Conspiracy case.—A.P.

FEDERAL STRUCTURE COMMITTEE DINNER

SIMLA, May 14. Lady Willingdon has consented to become Patroness of Lady Irwin Indian Girls School at Simla.

The Viceroy and Countess of Willingdon gave a dinner in honour of members of the Federal Structure Committee to-day.—A.P.

SIR C. P. RAMASWAMI AIYAR TO BE LAW MEMBER?

SIMLA, May 15. The impression is gaining ground in political circles that Sir C. P. Ramaswami Aiyar will act as Law Member of the Viceroy's Executive Council during Sir B. L. Mitter's absence as the Leader of the Indian delegation to the League of Nations.—A.P.

POPE DENOUNCES COMMUNISM

"Common People" Entitled To "Modest Comfort"

SALUTARY PRINCIPLES OF CATHOLIC PHILOSOPHY.

LONDON, May 15.

Rome.—A new Pope's encyclical on social and labour questions published in the Vatican today emphasised the Catholic commitment to social justice and the right of the common people to a modest comfort. The Pope denounced the economic regime which has concentrated in a few hands the power of modern industry and the position of modest comfort afforded by property.

Sincere co-operation of various vocations and professions must replace class struggle. The economic power throughout the world concentrated in a few hands has degenerated into tyrannical despotism. The only remedy is to return to salutary principles of Catholic social philosophy and their judicious application to capital and labour.—Reuter.

10,000 RIFLES FOR AFGHANISTAN

On Way From Karachi To Kabul

PESHAWAR, May 15.

The Afghan Army, which is under the personal care of King Nadir Shah, has lately been thoroughly overhauled and reorganised, and is now to be equipped with the latest instruments of fighting. Ten thousand long-range French rifles with one crore of cartridges worth over £70,000 have arrived here from France en route to Kabul. The railway freight from Karachi to Peshawar alone was Rs. 60,000. These arms will be conveyed to Kabul in 240 lorry loads out of which 100 have already left and the remaining are expected to leave shortly. This is the biggest consignment of arms ever ordered by Afghanistan and represents the principal step in a gigantic attempt on the part of the present King of Afghanistan in properly policing that country.—A. P.

ARRESTED UNDER BENGAL ORDINANCE

CALCUTTA, May 15.

Messrs. Dhirendrakumar Roy and Sukumar Guha, teachers in Municipal primary schools, were arrested in a mess in Harrison Road at nine this evening under Bengal Criminal Law Amendment Act.—A.P.

BRITISH PROFITS AND DIVIDENDS.

LONDON, May 13.

Shell Transport and Trading Company, Limited, have declared dividend of 17-1/2 per cent., tax free, and Royal Dutch Company have declared dividend of 17 per cent., both for past year. New profits for 1930 of Messrs. J. and P. Coats, Limited, total £1,809,881. Total distribution for year of 15 per cent. has been declared and the sum of £367,630 will be carried forward. Profits for the past year of Burma Oil Company, Limited, total £2,736,013. Total dividend for the year of 22-1/2 per cent., tax, has been declared and the sum of £612,517 will be carried forward.—Reuter.

AUSTRALIAN AIR MAIL AT CROYDON

LONDON, May 14.

Rugby.—The first Australian Air-Mail arrived at Croydon, today having left Port Darwin on 27th April. The mail is the first of the two experimental services from Australia to England. The second air mail from Australia to England will leave Port Darwin on Tuesday and is due at Croydon on May 31st. B. O. W.

"NO IDEA OF INFLUENCING MEMBERS OF JURY."

Judge Sanjana Convinced That Offer Of Tea Was Mere Civility

PUBLIC PROSECUTOR RECALLS 2 MONTHS OLD INCIDENT.

In the Chirner Firing case before Mr. B. N. Sanjana, the Sessions Judge, at Thana on Friday, the Public Prosecutor, unearthed a nearly two months old incident, when the Court and the jury had been to Chirner, to inspect the scene of tragedy and brought to the notice of the Court that the jurors were entertained by some "outside agency."

The Judge, in a lengthy written ruling, stated all the facts and observed that the original arrangements were made by the Court which were supplemented by the members of the Bar for the convenience of the Court. Permission was sought to entertain the jury which was granted by the Court as the Court was fully convinced that there was nothing beyond "mere civility" in the offer and to refuse permission would have been "ungracious."

The Judge, therefore, held that the conduct of the jury did not deserve any blemish.

When proceedings commenced on Friday morning Mr. W. G. Pradhan, the Public Prosecutor, informed the Court that he was asked to bring to the notice of the Court that when the Court and the jury had been to Chirner on March 24 last, (on the next day of the commencement of the hearing of the case in the Sessions Court) to see the scene of tragedy the jury was entertained by some outside agency. Mr. Pradhan regretted that he had to draw the attention of the Court at such a late hour when the Prosecution as well as the defence had spent so much time, money and energy on the case. He left the matter to the discretion of the Court.

PREJUDICIAL TO ACCUSED. Mr. R. P. Karandikar, the defence pleader, submitted that such half-hearted statement from the Prosecutor was prejudicial to his own case. Mr. Karandikar wanted the Prosecutor to make a definite motion if they so desired.

NO OUTSIDE AGENCY. Mr. Damle submitted that the original arrangements for refreshments were made by the Court, Shrivastadar and the members of the Bar supplemented the same arrangements. There was no outside agency as suggested by the Prosecutor.

Mr. K. N. Dharwadkar submitted that the arrangements were not exclusively for the jury. They were of a general nature. Mr. D. J. Raju, the Assistant Prosecutor, who was passing in a car then who was invited to take tea, but he excused himself. One of the Police officers, Inspector S. B. Savant was present and took tea with the jury and the members of the Bar. It was at Juvkar's bungalow.

Mr. B. N. Sanjana, the Judge, observed that it appeared that the whole arrangement was made by the members of the Bar for the convenience of the Court. He reserved his observations for a later stage.

VISAPUR WITNESS.

Narayan Atmaram of Visapur deposed that he was present in the Visapur Jail as a Punch when witnesses were brought there to identify the accused in the jail. Twenty prisoners were made to stand in a line and then the witnesses were asked to identify the accused.

HEAD POLICE CONSTABLE'S EVIDENCE. Eudhaji Laxuman Bhosle, Head Constable from Alibag, who was in charge of the police party and who gave the order for opening fire was then examined.

In the course of his evidence the witness stated that the police party returned from the hill their way was blocked by the crowd. The Mamladar who went ahead made way for them. A cordon was formed on both sides and the police proceeded further. When they were at a distance of about ten or twenty paces from the banyan tree the crowd dragged the Mamladar and police Inspector Fall on the left side and they disappeared. Then the crowd began to shower stones and sticks on the police. Witness told them that they had nothing, but the crowd did not listen to that plea.

WHY HE ORDERED FIRING.

Proceeding the witness said that when the showers of stones became unbearable and he felt that the lives of the police were in danger he shouted "Jan Bhao" (Save your lives). He then searched for the police Inspector and the Mamladar but did not find them. There was no higher officer than him, he being a second grade Havaldar Major. The shower of stones was intensified and so the witness ordered the police to open "Fire" which the latter did. Some of the armed constables fired two or three shots. It was only to frighten the people. But it had not the desired effect. As some of the people on the other side shouted that "those were blank shots" and the people should not be afraid.

STILL UNSETTLED STORIES. The people again assaulted the police. By the time the police crossed the second bridge, still the crowd followed the police pel-

LATEST COTTON PRICES.

(Through the Cotton Information Bureau, 15, 16, 17, 18, Hornby Road, Fort.)

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET.

NEW YORK, May 15. Previous closing 9.60 To-day's opening 9.87 Difference .27 To-day's closing rate 9.55 Difference .32 Broach expectation A.M. Rs. 175. Broach expectation J.A. Rs. 182.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

LIVERPOOL, May 15. Previous closing 5.21 To-day's opening 5.17 Difference .04 To-day's closing 5.14 Difference .07

LONDON SILVER MARKET.

LONDON, May 15. Silver Ready 15-11/16 Lower 1/8 Silver Forward 13 Lower 1/8 Tone of Market:—India sold.

BOMBAY PRICES.

Bombay, May 15. 1st Settlement 43 12 9 2nd Settlement 43 9 0

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NOTICE

CLASSES for the B. Hy. Course will be started at the Seth G. S. Medical College from the beginning of the Monsoon Term (4th June, 1931). Students desirous of taking up the said course should apply to the undersigned for further particulars.

V. R. KHANOLKAR, B.Sc., M.D. (London). AG: DEAN, Parel, Bombay, 11-5-31. 2993

NOTICE

ONE "Ordinary" Share Certificate No. 19863 of the Tata Power Co., Ltd., standing in the name of Mr. LALLUBHAI NHALCHAND SHAH, has been LOST or MISPLACED. All persons having any claim on the said share are requested to intimate the same to the above Company at their Registered Office at Bombay House, 24, Bruce Road, Fort, Bombay, within 15 days from the date of this Notice after which date, no claim will be considered and a duplicate Certificate will be issued to Mr. Lallubhai Nhalchand Shah.

For further particulars and application to the PRINCIPAL and SECRETARY, V. J. Technical Institute, Matunga, Bombay, 1931. 3013

Public Notices

VICTORIA JUBILEE TECHNICAL INSTITUTE, MATUNGA, BOMBAY.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the post of JUNIOR ASSISTANT in the Technical and Applied Chemistry Department of the Institute to be filled with effect from 1st July, 1931, or a subsequent date. Scale of pay Rs. 100-10-150.

The appointment of the selected candidate will be for the Institute Session 1931-32 for the present. Applicants should state the name in full, age, date and place of birth, nationality, places of education, academic qualifications (with classes obtained and dates of examinations), previous experience, and should send in testimonials regarding character and fitness for the post from Professors and Heads of Institutions in which the applicants have studied or served during the past three years.

Applications should be enclosed in registered covers addressed to the PRINCIPAL & SECRETARY, V. J. Technical Institute, Matunga, Bombay.

G. W. BURLEY, Principal & Secretary. 3012

MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS—1932.

NOTICE

THE work of enumerating voters is nearing completion. Persons wishing to be enrolled as voters who have not so far been visited by enumerators are requested to write immediately to the Election Officer, Bombay Municipality, giving necessary particulars as regards their eligibility to be enrolled as voters.

Municipal Office, Bombay, 9th May, 1931. 3000

THE BOMBAY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TWENTY-FIRST ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the participating policyholders, entitled to vote under the Company's articles No. 88 and the Twenty-third Annual General Meeting of the Company's shareholders will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 73-75, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay at 3.45 and 4 p.m. (S.T.) respectively on TUESDAY the 2nd June, 1931.

By order of the Board of Directors, J. L. MEHTA, Manager.

N.B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 26th May to 9th June, 1931, both days inclusive. 3002

VICTORIA JUBILEE TECHNICAL INSTITUTE.

(Central Technological Institute Bombay Presidency) Matunga, Bombay.

NEW ADMISSIONS (Session 1931-32).

The Institute has the following courses of instruction:—
1. Mechanical Engineering.
2. Electrical Engineering.
3. Textile Manufacture.
4. Technical and Applied Chemistry and
5. Sanitary Engineering and Plumbing.

All candidates for admission, with the exception of Graduates of recognised Universities, are required to sit for the Entrance Examination to be held on June 8th, 1931. This examination is held at the Institute, and at Madras, Palna, Calcutta, Cawnpore and Nagpur.

In admitting candidates preference is given to bona fide Bombay Presidency candidates and to those who have passed the First Year's course in a college affiliated to a recognised University or a higher examination than that. Candidates seeking admission are required to register their names at least eight days before the date of the Entrance Examination.

The Government of Bombay award 11 scholarships of the value of Rs. 35/- each p.m. to students belonging to Intermediate and Backward Hindu Classes and Mahomedans. Regulations governing the award of these are printed on page 565, Part II of the Bombay Government Gazette dated March 19, 1931.

Further particulars and copies of application form on application to the PRINCIPAL and SECRETARY, V. J. Technical Institute, Matunga, Bombay, 1931. 3013

Public Notices

NOTICE

COMBINE CAPITAL INVESTMENT WITH CHARITY.

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THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC SUPPLY & TRAMWAYS COMPANY LTD.

LOST TEMPORARY RECEIPT.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Temporary Receipt No. 5974 in respect of 5 Ordinary Shares Nos. 237082 to 237086 of the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Company, Limited, standing in the name of Bal Khatije, daughter of Suleman Casim Harif, has been LOST or MISLAIN. Any claim in respect of these shares should be notified to the Company at their Registered Office, Electric House, Post Fort, Bombay No. 1, within 15 days from the date hereof, otherwise a duplicate Temporary Receipt will be issued irrespective of any claim in respect thereof. Dated May 1931.

M. A. SHAIKH, For Bal Khatije, daughter of Suleman Casim Harif. R 3044

Legal Notices

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. MOTILAL ICHARAM GANDHI of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, has contracted to sell the under mentioned property to our client. Any person having any claim or interest in to or upon the said property by way of sale, mortgage, trust, lien, possession, gift, inheritance, lease, or otherwise whatsoever is hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at 24, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay, and to the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same (if any) will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

ALL THAT piece or parcel of Fazzandari land or ground together with the message tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situated, lying and being on the North and West side of 1st Marine Cross Lane in the Registration Sub-District in the Island of Bombay containing by admeasurement 105 square yards or thereabout and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 157 of Bhuleswar Division and in the Books of the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C. Ward No. 2594 and Street No. 6 and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the East by a sweeper's passage and beyond that the property of Jehangir Ruttonji Dubash and others, on or towards the West by 1st Marine Cross Lane, on or towards the North by 1st Marine Cross Lane and on or towards the South by a sweeper's passage and beyond that by the property of Hormusji Nowroji Belgamwalla. Dated this 14th day of May, 1931.

KHARAS & CO., Purchaser's Attorneys. 3015.

HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.

INSOLVENCY NO. 347 OF 1931.

Re: Messrs. S. MOHANLAL, a firm, carrying on business in Wheat and Linseed at Dhanji Street, outside the Fort of Bombay. Ex-parte: Messrs. S. HINDU MAL AGARWALA, a firm and others. Petitioners Creditors.

On the 15th day of May, 1931 an order was made by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay in its Insolvency Jurisdiction adjudging the above named Debtor as Insolvent.

Dated this 15th day of May 1931. K. A. BHOSWANI, Insolvency Registrar. 3016.

Legal Notices

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY & INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V. by the Grace of God of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions beyond the Seas King Defender of the Faith Emperor of India.

Petition for Succession Certificate in respect of certain debts belonging to Lekshminarayana purna Ramaswamy Subramanyam, late of Bombay Hindu, a bachelor. Deceased. LEKSHMINARAYANAPURAM RAMASWAMY NARAYANA AIYAR, of Bombay Hindu, residing at Madhavashram, Girgaum, outside the Fort of Bombay, the duly constituted attorney of Seshi Ammal of Calicut Hindu, the mother of the deceased. Petitioner. ALL persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the above named deceased are hereby notified to come and see the proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Succession Certificate.

Witness SIR JOHN WILLIAM FISHER BEAUMONT Knight Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this Thirtieth day of May in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and thirty one and in the twenty-second year of our Reign.

(Sd.) E. PAHEZ, For Prothonotary & Senior Master. (Sd.) H. A. VAKIL.

13th day of May, 1931. Messrs. CRAIGIE BLUNT & CAROE, Petitioner's Attorneys. 3014

Auction Sales.

Messrs. BENNETT & Co.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVABLE PROPERTY AT NORTHBROOK STREET, NEXT TO NORTHBROOK GARDEN, GRANT ROAD.

Under instructions from Messrs. Payne & Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagees and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagees, in exercise of the power of sale reserved to the Mortgagees under an indenture of Mortgage dated the 5th February, 1920, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will on TUESDAY, the 2nd June next, at 4.30 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction on the premises:—
All that piece of Government Sanadi land together with the message, tenement or building standing thereon situate at Northbrook Street, admeasuring about 155 sq. yards bearing Collector's Old No. 2060-3/32, New Nos. 2/9180, 9180, Old Survey No. 336-337, New Survey No. 4/3025, Cadastral Survey No. 3654-3855, Bhuleswar Division and assessed by the Municipality under "C" Ward No. 7718 (1), Street Nos. 109, 161, and bounded on the East by a Sweeper's Passage, on the West by Northbrook Street, on the North by a common gully and on the South by the Temple of Shri Ramchandraji. For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Payne & Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagees or to the undersigned.

SALE WILL TAKE PLACE AT MATHERAN.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVABLE PROPERTY (BUNGALOW) KNOWN AS THE "ROSE HILL" AT MATHERAN NEAR EUROPEAN GYMKHANA TOGETHER WITH ALL THE FURNITURE AND OTHER HOUSEHOLD EFFECTS.

Under instructions from Messrs. Amarchand and Mangaldas, Attorneys for Messrs. Wadial Dronjersey Shah, Vallabhbhai J. Patel, K. M. Murshid, Manohaldas Bhagwandas Mehta and Hiravanji widow of Mansukhlal Chhaganlal, the Executors and Executrix of the Last Will and Testament of the late Mr. Manoharlal Chhaganlal Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will, (THIS DAY), SATURDAY, the 16th instant at 5 P.M. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction on the premises the undermentioned property together with all the furniture and other household effects. All that piece of Leasehold land together with the Bungalows, Guest-house, messuages and out-houses standing thereon situate at Matheran, near European Gymkhana, and known as the "Rose Hill" and admeasuring about 9 acres 38 aunits.

For further particulars and applications of Sale apply to Messrs. Amarchand and Mangaldas, Solicitors, or to the undersigned. BENNETT & CO.

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SOME SELECTIONS.

(BY B. N. WAGLE.)

He alone can win in this struggle who has made a conquest of his own self. The evil passions of lust, anger, greed, vanity, and jealousy are ever howling for prey and ready to make short work of us. These deadly enemies of ours work havoc from within us instead of from without, and our first duty, therefore, is to quell these internal enemies.

—SWAMY SATYADEO.

Think truly, and thy thought shall the world's famine feed. Speak truly, and thy word shall be a fruitful seed. Live truly and thy life shall be a great and noble deed.

—READE.

It is we who are responsible for all our misery and all our degradation, and we alone are responsible. Our aristocratic ancestors went on treading the common masses of our country under foot, till they became helpless, till under this torment the poor, poor people nearly forgot that they were human beings. Our poor people, these down-trodden masses of India, therefore, require to hear and to know what they really are. Power will come, glory will come, goodness will come, purity will come, and everything that is excellent will come when this sleeping soul is roused to self-conscious activity.

—SWAMY VIVEKANAND.

Every man can build for himself heavenly places and mansions of joy and peace by making the right use of the tools of his thoughts, and also can destroy himself and ruin his course of life by the poisonous weapons of his bad thoughts.

—CHHOTA BABA.

Gifts unused or abused, God takes away from us. There is no such thing as standing still in the universe. We have to work out our own salvation with fear and trembling—to work out our own destiny, with noble resolve and high endeavor. In doing this we have the help on. One who is touched with our infirmities. There is not a single thing, in a single human bosom, that does not thrill at once with more than electric speed up to the mighty heart of God. You cannot shed a tear, or sigh a sigh, that does not come back to you, exalted and purified by having passed through the eternal bosom.

—F. W. ROBERTSON.

Home should be pure and happy, a sacred altar of love, a school for sympathy and forbearance, a centre from which an impulse for wider work may spring and whence self-sacrifice in daily trifles may swell into the self-sacrifice of a life for universal objects.

—REV. S. A. BROOKE.

O Breather into man of breath!
O Holder of the keys of death!
O Giver of the Life within!
Save us from death, the death of sin;
That body, soul, and spirit be
Forever living unto Thee!

—JOHN ELLERTON.

Begin to realize your own life, begin to feel your own Atman, bid adieu to this tipsy state which makes you bewail your own death. Stand on your feet whether you are great or small, whether you are highly placed or very low, care not a straw for that. Realize your divinity your Godhead. Look at anything in the face, shrink not. Look not at yourself with the eyes of others but within your own self. Your own self will always tell you that you are the greatest self in all the world.

—SWAMY RAMTIRTH.

Those who are drunk with sleep are unconscious of physical life; but spiritual life consists in the intoxication produced by the wine of Divine Love. Never think that I referred to you of wine that exhilarates the body, but which destroys the reason. Become intoxicated with the wine of love for the Divine Beloved, for that wine which destroys the reason is injurious, and nothing but a liquid.

—SHEIK SADI.

Let your hands and head be at labour, thy heart nevertheless resting in God. I am convinced that God will ask us now, not what we label ourselves but what we are i.e. what we do. With Him deed is everything, belief without deed is nothing. With Him doing is believing. So I vehemently assert the religion of service is to me the highest.

—MAHATMA GANDHI.

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THE ARMY IN INDIA

Sir William Birdwood's Survey.

A dinner in honour of Field-Marshal Sir William Birdwood, who has lately retired from the command of the Indian Army, was given by the Royal Empire Society last night at the Hotel Victoria under the chairmanship of Colonel Sir Weston Jarvis. At the subsequent meeting General Sir George Barrow presided, and Sir William Birdwood gave a talk upon "Recent Indian Military Experience."

Sir William Birdwood said that in view of the position he had lately relinquished as the share of responsibility for the Government of India dispatch on Constitutional reforms, he felt he ought not to deal with political questions. He was happy to say that all was well with the Army in India, of which he had had 41 years' experience. He based the statement on considerations of its efficiency, discipline, and contentment. No inconsiderable element in promoting both efficiency and contentment had been the establishment of what was known as the Contract Budget system in replacement of the annual Budget allotment of the past. After the War the cost of the Army in India stood at Rs. 69 crores, but by successive reductions and economies effected mainly by his predecessor, the late Lord Rawlinson, it had been brought down to Rs. 55 crores. Soon after taking charge he estimated that a non-recurring expenditure of Rs. 10 crores was required to put the Army on a right footing of modern equipment and to provide desirable amenities for the troops, British and Indian. When the Finance Member intimated that it would be impossible to find the money, he made a sporting offer to the effect that if he was guaranteed the annual grant of Rs. 55 for four years, and was given a free hand in reallooting unexpended amounts in place of their reabsorption in general revenues, he would meet out of his own pocket the cost of re-equipment. The offer was accepted. He was happy to say that when he left India the programme of re-equipment was nearing completion, and the Army had been put into a state of efficiency, particularly in the process of mechanization.

MECHANIZATION.

In the latter direction the Indian Army was able to profit by the experience of the War in testing new methods of mechanization in this country were far greater than those obtaining in India. The re-equipment would give the Indian Army much greater mobility in the event of war on or beyond the Frontier. But it was quite a mistake to regard mule transport as an anachronism, as some critics in this country did. Such transport was essential to the lines of communication under the conditions of Frontier campaigning. He was gratified to have swept away bullock transport for the hospitals, and to have substituted motor-ambulances. They had also electrified the lighting of hospitals and barracks, and where necessary mosquito proofing had been provided. As a result of the latter improvement in incidence of fever in the stations concerned had gone down enormously.

The British soldier serving in India was to-day just the loyal, fine, magnificent fellow he had always been. During his 45 years' service there had been an enormous number of changes in administration and organization, but he thanked God that there was one factor that had not changed, and that was the British soldier (cheers), and he hoped he never would change. It seemed to him essential to maintain the existing strength of the British force in India. The Indian soldier was a magnificent, true, brave, loyal fellow. If, as was sometimes said, the Indian soldiers were children, he would say that the British officer should (and often did) treat them as his own children, and not as somebody else's. The sepoy was as devoted as ever to his British officer.

Expressing regret that a certain incident at Peshawar a year ago had been magnified and distorted and had led some people to talk of "mutiny" the Field-Marshal explained what actually occurred, and added that he was prepared to stake his life on the loyalty and devotion of his old Indian comrades. Commanding the Royal Air Force, he said that its magnificent work in evacuating the whole British personnel from Kabul was a great achievement which perhaps we had not yet seen in its right perspective. He also spoke highly of the Royal Indian Marine, now converted into a fighting force, but not yet named the Royal Indian Navy. When one realized all that these forces had done and had been, and also the fine work of the Indian Civil Service, he felt that he ought to thank God he belonged to a nation that produced such people. The last thing he needed to apologise for was our

TAGORE—A PROPHET OF THE RELIGION OF MEN

BY T. L. VASWANI.

Friday the 8th instant is the 70th birthday of Rabindranath Tagore. My homage to him. He is greater than my weak words may tell. An English admirer calls him "a Prince of India in the largest, greatest sense"—a seer from the Realm of Ancient Wisdom!

Many years ago when I was in Calcutta, he was called by his admirers the "Shelley of Bengal". I ventured then to call him a world-poet with a world-message. Some years later came to him the Nobel Prize in Literature. Some of his English admirers have compared him with Byron. I regard him greater than Byron, in insight, in wisdom, in "calm" vision of the Beautiful.

To me Tagore is a Rishi of the artist-type. Compared to him said an English lady, we all appeared as savages! In this artist's Rishi of modern India, the wisdom of the East is blended beautifully with the Wisdom of the West. He has said more than once, that his inspiration has come to him "from the Upanishads and from Bengal's 'Vaishnava' poets." But he has also drunk deep of the fountain of Occidental Culture. His vision of Harmony of East and West is interlarded by him in his recent Hibbert Lectures on "The Religion of Man" and his earlier lectures in Europe on "The meeting of East and West" and "my Idea of Education."

HATE-NATIONALISM

The Idea of Humanity is emphasised by Tagore both when he interprets the philosophy of the East and when he shows the weaknesses of Western civilisations. Speaking to the English people, he says:—"When you come in contact with alien people, with other races your want of love of humanity becomes apparent. Asia has suffered thus; Africa is suffering. Again:—"Think of the ruthlessness and the commercialism present in the modern Politics of Europe and America." Europe alas has trampled upon the vision of the Eternal and the truth of human fellowship. Anatole France confessed that patriotism in Europe had meant "hatred of the other nations as much as love of our own." "Hatred," he said "is growing in Europe instead of democracy."

This hate-nationalism is a sin against humanity and is exposed by Tagore in his work on "nationalism", which, indeed, he regards as his greatest book! Above the national is the Universal. In this vision of humanity, the vision of the man Universal is the hope of India and the healing of nations. The "internal principle" of Tagore's poetry is Humanity. Tagore is the voice of the world-Spirit calling us to the truth that freedom is meant not for domination but for the "spiritual union of races." Tagore is the prophet of the Religion of men. Therefore has he gone to many climes in East and West singing every where the Song the Eternal has set in his heart, voicing every where the vision of the man Universal.

Can there be a greater gift from the All-Giver to a struggling nation than this gift of a world Poet?

Patuakhali.—In connection with the recent theft of mail bags when they were being conveyed from Boufal to Bogabunder, the police arrested a Muslim named Abdul Momin almost immediately after the incident. The man who, it is reported, appeared at the last I.A. examination was running to an adjacent village with the bags in his possession. The contents were found intact. He has been brought to Patuakhali and remanded. A. P.

presence in India. We had made pledges of Constitutional advance by which we must abide, but since India was not a nation but a number of nations we must maintain in our own hands defence and other safeguards until we were satisfied that the people of India were capable of running these departments themselves.

The following were among those who attended the dinner and subsequent meeting:—

Lady Barrow, Miss Birdwood, Lady Jarvis, Lord and Lady Invernarn, Field-Marshal Sir Claud Jacob and Lady Jacob. General Sir Alexander Cobbe, V.C., and Lady Cobbe, Lieutenant-General Sir George MacMunn, the High Commissioner for Australia and Lady Rye, Sir Francis Young, husband and Miss Youngs, Major-General Sir Alfred and Lady Knox, Sir Hamilton and Lady Grant, Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs. Stewart Patterson, Sir John and Lady Kerr, Sir Charles and Lady McLeod, Sir Archibald Weigall, the Agent-General for Victoria and Mrs. Walter Leitch, Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Henry Galway, Lieutenant-Commander J. M. Kenworthy, M.P., Lieutenant-Colonel W. Rae, Colonel G. Godson-Godson, Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Smith, Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Lawrence, Lady Stevenson, Miss Lady Jardine, and Mr. George Fischer (secretary).—"Times."



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ALL WAS NOT GOLDEN IN GREECE.

French Antiquarians View

Alex Small in a review of M. Picard's study of Greek civilization in the Chicago "Tribune" says:

Commonly accepted notions and illusions about classical antiquity are a perennial subject for debunkers. The latest iconoclast in the field is a Frenchman, M. Charles Picard, who has, to judge from the summary before me, effectively smashed the traditional concept of Greek civilization in his book, "La Vie Privée dans la Grèce Antique," (Paris: Hachette).

To the very learned M. Picard's book may be no dazzling revelation, for, as I have mentioned, debunking on this subject has gone on for a long time. In fact, some very erudite and industrious gentleman (say, a German) ever wanted to write a comprehensive monograph on debunking he might well take his case as the typical one. Material would be only too abundant.

It would probably not be inaccurate, and certainly not exaggerated, to assert that the age which most blindly professed reverence for ancient civilization—the Renaissance—prepared the ways of disillusion. First, because the men of the Renaissance were did their enthusiasm, and this provoked a natural reaction. People were bound sooner or later to get tired of the dictum that everything grand and beautiful had been said and done once and for all, long ago.

More important, the Renaissance uplaid the gross ignorance of the Middle Ages, with considerable precise knowledge. Classical scholarship began its career. In the Renaissance itself, that scholarship could do nothing but enhance the reputation of antiquity, so overjoyed were the men of that age at the revelation before them. Even the wisest of those scholars—for instance, Rabelais—seem to have exercised no critical faculty on classical literature.

They lumped together, in one incandescent blaze of adoration, poet and poetaster, the glorious and the mediocre. They gave serious attention to any work, no matter how dull and crude it might be, which had been written in either of the two sacred tongues.

UNCRITICAL ADMIRATION. Scholarship, however, can work both ways: it can discover the bad with the good. The period of indiscriminate admiration having passed, questions began to be raised. At first it was done timidly enough in the literary quarrel of the 17th and 18th centuries, of the ancients and the moderns.

The latter were modest; all they wanted was an acknowledgment that men of their own age could also write something good. Once in a while an exasperated roughneck came out with the statement that fully as good, if not better, literature, had been written in French and English, as ever was in Latin and Greek.

The real reaction did not come till after 1830. Curiously enough, it coincided with a fresh wave of adoration for antiquity, this time romantic. The Renaissance had admired the ancients for their character, their heroism, their civic virtues, and their wisdom, primarily; the Romantics loved them for having lived to an imaginary golden age and having been a lot of moony disembodied romantic esthetes.

Such was the vision of the ancient world presented by Byron, Leconte de Lisle, Keats, Tennyson, Taine, Landor, Pater, Swinburne and John Addington Symonds—which brings it down measurably to within our times. Once again

blind adoration provoked reaction, this time a vicious one; and once again scholarship, far more serious and profound than that of the Renaissance, provided the materials for the attack.

The archæologists and anthropologists ruined the romantic vision of antiquity. They showed what a race of crude barbarians the Romans had been. Worse they demonstrated that in the supposedly pure golden light of Hellas flourished much that was dark, superstitious, and obscene. The world learned also that the Greek civilization had been a sudden spontaneous flowering; it had taken heavy cultural contributions from the Orient.

Those sick of the romantic dream about antiquity pounced eagerly on the discoveries. They died, rather prematurely, that at last the idol was shattered. Their joy was a bit naive, as is that of all debunkers. It rested on the assumption that once the manure pile is discovered at the foot of the rose-bush, the rose itself ceases to exist, or has been proved a fake.

Further, the ancients are copiously blamed in our day, for not having been what we are. They did not get very far with science, at least in practical application. They did not make progress, and had no "ideals." How could enlightened men of our age retain a scrap of respect for peoples who had been so backward? Such practicality, is the thesis of Mr. H. G. Wells, arch-debunker of antiquity who finds that the Athenian empire was really unimportant in the history of mankind.

THE WELLSIAN THEORY.

M. Picard's book sustains the Wellsian view. Life in classical Greece, he shows, was no rapturous dream. Nature itself was against it, with long winters, torrid summers, and a barn soil. Of what moderns would consider a minimum of ordinary decent living conditions, the Greeks had no conception. All was "poverty, filth and bad smells."

Water was scanty; streets were never cleaned; flies and mosquitoes swarmed everywhere. Street corners were clogged with heaps of garbage and offal on top of which lay the corpses of the abandoned newly born. The street too was the common latrine. The poorer part were packed into hovels where they slept on verminous straw mats.

Nor did the Greeks have any difficulty practising their vaporous virtues of sobriety, so little was there, and of so little variety, to eat and drink. They had apparently no sense of gracious ways of living; at rich men's banquets, chickens, ducks, and pigs ran about under the table, and squabbled over their share of the feast.

The Greeks bathed little. Famine and pestilence, tuberculosis and malaria, were ever with them. They never brushed their teeth nor used handkerchiefs; they spat copiously on the ground and wiped their hands in their hair. Worst disillusion of all for the romantic dreamers—the comely bodies were rare. The Greeks had their full share of the stunted, the deformed, the hunch-backed, the pot-bellied and the knock-kneed.

As fact, all this is undoubtedly true. It blows the golden haze away from violet-crowned Athens. In its place it gives us a piquant contrast. On one side is a gigantic pig-sty, inhabited by a mob of noisy smelly barbarians with no notion of the graces and decencies of ordinary living. On the other side are Plato and the Parthenon.

THE TREASURE HOUSE OF WISDOM

(Selected by PARASTANDEH) There's a Divinity that shapes our ends.

Rough-hew them how we will.

—SHAKESPEARE.

"But neither bolts nor bars keep my own true love from me."

And after all, it is what we want that God cares about, not what we seem to be.

—MARIE CORELLI.

(The Mighty Atom) He is a fool who denies that which he cannot disprove.

—BYRON.

"Then bow to him and his celestial Might."

Whose leads to Supreme Goal the wayward son.

With anxious love and his unworldly light.

For He is father, mother, God in one.

Modern civilization does, with peculiar violence, cut the majority of us clean off from the most elemental satisfaction of the human mind—personal, creative work.

—SEELINGCOURT.

"He who fears God fears nothing."

There is no blinking the fact that the churches represent Christianity; then Christianity is rapidly losing its hold in this professedly religious country

(England), as well as in every other country of the civilized world. It is not Christianity as represented in the character and teaching which the workers reject; it is the Christianity of the churches.—DR. R. J. CAMPBELL.

Sleep is most graceful in an infant; soundest in one who has been tired in the open air; completest to the seaman after a hard voyage; most welcome to the mind haunted with one idea most touching to look at in the parent that has wept; lightest in the playful child; proudest in the bride adored.—LEIGH HUNT.

The pains that afflict the physical body are called the secondary diseases whilst the vices that affect the mind are termed mental or primary disease.

—SWAMI SIVANANDA.

I believe in loving my enemies.

believe in the power of suffering meet the stoniest heart.

—MAHATMA GANDHI.

Love—it is heaven. And hate? Hate is hell. And conscience? Conscience is the eye of God.

in the soul of man.—CUDOC.

We do not comprehend because we do not love. For love is the ultimate meaning of everything around us. It is not a mere sentiment. It is truth—it is joy that is at the root of all creation.

—DR. TAGORE.

Does friendship really go on to be more a pain than a pleasure? I doubt it; for even in its deepest sorrows, there is a joy which makes ordinary pleasure a very poor, meaningless affair. And, no, we shall never be sacred from the very depths of friendship by its possible consequences. The very fact of loving another more than yourself is in itself such a blessing, that it seems scarcely to require any other, and puts you in a comfortable position of independence. —(FROM CAROLINE FOX'S JOURNAL).

A friend—it is another name for God.

Whose love inspires all love—is all in all.

Prove not, lest lowest shame befall.

Woe, no idol, whether star or clod.

Nor think that any friend is truly thine.

Save as life's closest link with Love Divine.

—LUCY LARCOM.

Love is a flame; once set, it well alight.

All but the beloved vanishes from sight.

—JALALUDIN RUMI.

If I contemplate you, I am all eyes; if I think of you, I am all heart.

—SUHRAWARDI.

Boys learning to be wise, grow big.

Old men learning to love, grow young.

—RUMI.

Kindness is virtue itself.—LAMARTINE.

Paradise is open to all kind hearts.—BERANGER.

If what must be given is given willingly, the kindness is doubled.

—SYRUS.

POLISH BOY SCOUT

Ends World Tour

The following is issued by the General Motors India Ltd. for publication:—

Fresh from a world tour of more than 100,000 miles, packed with romance and adventure, and tinged with tragedy, George Jelinski, a native of Poland, recently visited the Buick Motor Company plants at Flint, Michigan, with the Buick in which he made his intensely interesting journey.

While at the Buick factory Mr. Jelinski was the guest of E. T. Strong, president and general manager, whose signature was the last to be entered in a huge book containing several thousand others secured from notables throughout the world.

LEFT ALONE BY FATE. Mr. Jelinski made the globe-circling trip in the interests of the Polish Boy Scouts, and intends to return soon to his home city of Warsaw, Poland. In broken English and with the aid of an interpreter, Mr. Jelinski chatted for some time with the Buick President, telling of his trip and the impressions it left with him; how one of his companions on the tour was stricken and died; and how the other fell ill and returned home, leaving him to finish the greater part of the trip alone.

The tour required about two years to complete and Jelinski visited some 27 countries. One incident stands out prominently in his memory. While in Belgium he paid his respects to King Albert, the latter asking many questions about the journey. Later the same day, officers allied Jelinski, commanding him to stop his Buick in a few minutes he was again in the presence of King Albert, who said he was just driving by and wished to see at close range the car in which such a remarkable trip was being made.

COUNTRIES VISITED. Jelinski crossed America in 1928, and sailed from San Francisco to Hong Kong thence to China, India, and Java. He visited Ceylon and then sailed to Manila, Philippines. From there he motored to Belgium, then to Germany and back to Poland.

In his book of famous signatures are found the names of hundreds of world-renowned figures, such as Benito Mussolini, former President Coolidge, Marshal Pilsudski, King Albert, Admiral Horthy, and Gaston Doumergue of France.

The Buick in which the traveler made his trip now bears the insignia of the 30 automobile clubs he joined in Poland, France, England and other countries. The car is equipped with radio and the rear seat is so constructed as to be easily converted into a bed. The car bears a 1928 license of the state of Maryland used in crossing the United States, and a set of this year's Polish plates.

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A WORKERS' CHARTER.

Minority Movement Conference

(BY ARTHUR FIELD.)

Some one has said that working-class conferences are always a source of anxiety to the authorities, of ridicule to the opponents and of inspiration to the promoters. The former two attributes were not much in evidence at the Workers' Charter Convention called by the "Minority Movement" at Bernardsay Town Hall, London, on April 12th, but the last was fully demonstrated. The masses sometimes have to be inspired by their leaders with enthusiasm, a rotten job for a general engaged in a hard fight. At the Convention one came in immediate touch with people of both sexes who did not need encouraging to the combat. The only embarrassment might be to hold them back till the ammunition had arrived.

A WORKERS' GATHERING.
Another feature was the unquestionably working-class character of the delegates. With all the good will in the world, one has often found it difficult to take seriously the "People's Congresses" and "Labour Conferences" wherein were liberally scattered ladies and gentlemen who manifestly never intended to toll nor spin. Here, on the contrary, were miners and railwaymen and building operatives in their far from holiday attire; girls from northern textile mills and London clothing workshops, whom no one and no hard times can stop from putting on pretty frocks, but whose fingers tell of the shuttle and bobbin, needle-plate and wheel; labourers with the badge of honour that no I. P. Pickens can buy, the bowed back of the soldier of toil. Here are seamen and dockers, with their wind and rain and snow in their faces and gnarled and knotted hands; teachers too, and youths of both sexes, still unbroken from their sports rig and hiking outfits. The men on the platform, save for the presence of a local doctor, sitting there both to do honour to the visitors and to represent an Indian society, were workers or had been workers up to the moment of their taking some paid service in the cause of their fellow workpeople. From the platform as well as from the hall were uttered such extraordinary principles as this, that to gain influence and confidence among their comrades propagandists ought to speak and take any local office in the working-class movement without taking any fee or honorarium. Loud cheers greeted such statements, and the cheers came from people, many of whom were unemployed, or at the best had been compelled to travel with poor provision in money, often collected in pence and forced on them by workers on short time, or suffering a reduction of wages. Many a one had to give the refreshment buffet a "pass" at the recess; yet not one but was full of beans, in another and more spiritual sense. The general officer of whom I have spoken might reasonably have run his eye over the crowd, and reported "The troops are distinctly 'tall up'."

The Town Hall was packed to capacity, and even the galleries were invaded by the delegates, although nominally reserved for local visitors, all working-class people. The neighbourhood, an essentially working-class district, was alive with sympathetic interest, and Spa Road was thronged with residents watching the arrivals and recesses of the delegates—with never a sneering or sarcastic remark. All went peaceably despite the presence of an imposing and unnecessary force of police, some uniformed, others in plain clothes but known to all men.

TOM MANN PRESIDES.
The chair was taken by Tom Mann, the President of the National Minority Movement, who displays distinct talents as a chairman and organiser. Only those will wonder at the tact and ability of Tom Mann, in handling audiences and situations, who forget that this man sat on a Royal Commission and was the head of one of the greatest organisations of his day. His object, to get the business done, and done properly, was very successfully accomplished. Three chief aims animated the Convention. The first object was to organise the widespread resolution of one section of the working class to resist reductions of wages and other assaults by the employers, even when these assaults were yielded to or supported by the high officials of the trade unions. The next was to make the new "Workers' Charter" of immediate demands a fresh rallying point for these rebellious persons, at present very inadequately enrolled in any society or organisational framework that could make their militancy effective or continuous. Lastly, this recruiting ground should become the source of a worthwhile membership record in the main society, the National Minority Movement.

THE ULTIMATE AIM.
Tom Mann, in his presidential address, said that there were present delegates from all sections of militant workers, skilled and unskilled, independent of trade union organisation. Their ultimate aim was the complete emancipation of industry from capitalist control. In the early days of the Minority Movement they worked in and through their trade unions, seeking to influence the course of action of the leaders of the unions. Experience had proved that it was impossible to work with organisations led by the usual type of trade union leaders. Instead of being inspired by militancy to grasp successes and wrest something substantial from the employer class, that type of leaders started with loud talk but at the critical juncture agreed to compromise. Such retreat and surrender assisted the trend to unemployment, and, as well as encouraging increased demands on the workers. The working conditions of the country were now very unsatisfactory. One third of the working population was under the poverty level. Yet the "leaders" of the workers were content to continue the existing system, and were in fact in favour of it. It was small wonder, therefore, that, whenever they were left in their hands disputes failed.

NEW IDEALS AND NEW LEADERS.

When the workers threw over the bureaucrats and took their disputes into their own control, as occasionally in the minefields, in the textile industry over the eight-hours demand etc., they won splendid victories, even though the occasion was a time of trade depression. Railwaymen were now showing a tendency to emphatically resist the threats of the employers, and to set aside the dangerously conciliatory attitude of the trade union officials. The aim of the Minority Movement was to obtain increasing advantages while advocating the total revolution of Society into a new order. The immediate or temporary work comprised rejection of hours, opposition to rationalisation (until the workers get the control and the benefits of rationalisation for themselves) denunciation of the political and economic slavery of hundreds of millions of workers in India and the British Empire. The trial of Meerut prisoners continued. Against such an edifice of power there were arrayed the militant workers and the great spectacle of hope. Soviet Russia. Throughout the capitalist world there was a universal diminution of prosperity, with increased unemployment. That condition was reversed in Soviet Russia, the sole exception to the world record of failure and decline. That fact only increased the hatred of the capitalists crowd for the Soviets and their resolution to make war on Soviet Russia at the first opportunity. If that day should arrive, it would be their duty to decide on which side they were going to stand. The immediate work of that special conference was to advance the Charter Movement. They must have Charter Committees in every field. But their ultimate aim was equally clear—it was nothing less than the organised militant workers marching to battle and to victory.

NO ORDERS FROM MOSCOW.
The main resolution was moved by Harry Pollitt, who may be truly said to embody the meaning and spirit of the movement in himself. Harry Pollitt, who is the Secretary of the "M.M.", referred to an "Open Letter" written by the Executive Bureau of the Moscow "Red International of Labour Unions". Visitors to other conferences of the Minority Movement will have been struck by the distance traversed from the time the movement was inaugurated. There was then a good deal of time spent in proving that the M.M. was not a communist body, and that it took no orders from Moscow. In the narrow sense that it receives no orders from the Government of Russia, and that members of the M.M. are not compelled to join the Communist Party, this separate existence is undeniable. But there is to-day no feverish anxiety to disclaim contact with the communists or with their organisations. The Minority Movement is an integral part of the Red Trade Union International, and the latter regards the plans of the Soviet Union and the success of Communism as its own objects and purpose. It is only appropriate, therefore, that the movement in England should have been stirred by the Open Letter. In this the Bureau declared that the workers in England Scotland and North Wales had shown a growing spirit of resistance to the depression of their working conditions, but the Minority Movement lagged behind. It did not do its work fully, and it did not take advantage of its opportunities. Various suggestions, or rather instructions, were added. In his speech Harry Pollitt said that the original resolution on the Charter would be materially

(Continued on page 14)

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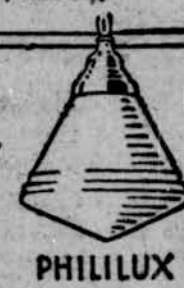


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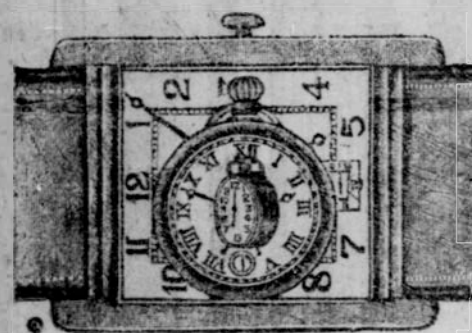
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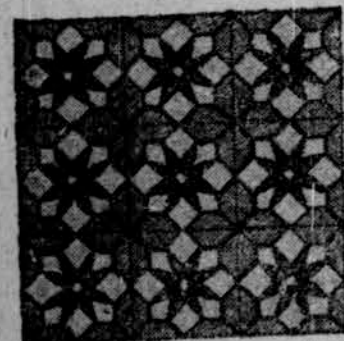


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Prices:-Less than Half Cost of Other TILES.

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Field, Factory And Workshop

The Indian Peasant—A Ryots' Conference—Railway Retrenchment—
"Salaried Employees"—Minority Movement—

POVERTY OF INDIAN PEASANT

Telling Figures That Shock The World

(From A Correspondent.)
The interaction of economics in modern politics has come as a great surprise to the Moderate School of thought. Whenever the horrible condition of a half-starved peasantry and the ruthless exploitation of factory labor is made the plank of political agitation, not seldom is the scare raised that theories of red revolutionism and Bolshevism are usurping what is called a purely political platform. The utterly hollow nature of this panic will not be fully realised unless it is recognised that modern political parties are confronted with purely economic issues and political parties are based economic bases. No where can this more true than in India. Problem of India is the problem, in main, of the peasant. You solve the Indian peasant problem, and you have solved the whole Indian problem.

Verily India lives in her seven lacs of villages. Any one who passes by cannot but be struck by the shocking condition of the Indian cultivator. The poverty of the Indian peasant has become proverbial. The miserable way in which he drags on his existence in this world is an eloquent commentary on British administration of the country. And brings into relief the gross inequities of the structure of modern Society.

A serious study of Indian village economy, there is no doubt, will make shocking revelations. Prof. N. V. Kanitkar and Dr. Harold Mann who by no means can be accused of being "agitators" have, after laborious investigation in two of typical villages of Deccan, arrived at certain facts. A perusal of these facts exposes the real position. The most important conclusions drawn from the statistics worked out by them shows that while 65 to 70 per cent of the families in two villages of Pimpri, Saudagar and Jategaon Budrak of the Deccan are not able to make two ends meet, only 7 to 9 per cent of the families are solvent on agricultural income. Here are the figures and let them speak:-

VILLAGE—PIMPLA SAUDAGAR.

For an area of 1,065 acres of cultivated land with a population of 555 souls, the total annual agricultural income derived comes to Rs. 3,356 out of which a sum of Rs. 1,160 is paid to Government as Land Revenue. To this agricultural income is added Rs. 14,103 through other sources, chiefly employment in factories, curries, etc. The total annual income of the village inclusive of land revenue comes to Rs. 22,459, while the total annual village expenditure amounts to Rs. 25,093. Income per head is worked out at Rs. 49 while expenditure is computed at Rs. 45. The total indebtedness of the village amounts to Rs. 13,314 and it pays Rs. 2,592 as annual charge of interest on Loans. It is pointed out that while 67 families cannot make two ends meet only 8 families in the village are solvent on agricultural incomes alone.

VILLAGE—JATEGAON BUDRAK

With a population of 736 souls and an area of 2,273 acres as cultivated land this village has a total annual village income of Rs. 16,417 from land. Income from other sources (factory employment, carting, etc.) comes to Rs. 8,549. Thus the village has a total gross annual income of Rs. 24,966, while the total annual expenditure is worked out to be Rs. 33,986. Rs. 1,581 are paid by Land Revenue to the Government. While the expenditure per head in same as that in Pimpri Saudagar, namely, Rs. 45, the income per head 61 less, that is, Rs. 35.9 only. The total indebtedness of the village is Rs. 29,384 and interest charges on loans come to Rs. 6,750 per annum. In this village only 10 families are solvent on agricultural income while 125 families cannot make two ends meet.

What is true of these two villages is true more or less of the seven lacs of Indian villages. What wonder is there, then, if the peasantry of the country has begun to show signs of revolt?

PEASANTS OF U. P.

The suspension of civil disobedience and no-rent campaign has created a serious situation for the U. P. Kisans. They find themselves exposed to the tender mercies of the Zemindars.

The U. P. Congress leaders assembled at Mirzapur have given attention to this situation and formed a Committee of sixteen, including Pandit Javaharlal Nehru and Syt. Purushottamdas Tandon, for kisan organisation.

PLIGHT OF THE PEASANTRY

A Conference in Cocanada.

(From A Correspondent.)

"The sufferings of the Lanka ryots, if better known to the public, would have shocked the conscience of the people and would certainly have opened the eyes of the country to the methods adopted by the local revenue authorities in the part of the country," declared Prof. N. G. Ranga presiding over the Lanka Ryots' Conference at Cocanada the other day. "There are cases, he said, where cows and calves are attached and put to auction and

when there was none to bid for them in more than three, well-known markets of the district, the local officers advised that the animals should be sold at nominal prices to butchers and the money thus realised should set off for the feeding charges of the animals. There are again cases where the furniture, cooking utensils, and cots and beds of prominent ryots known for their Social Status and integrity have been attached and put to sale simply because these ryots were unable to pay the arrears of rent owing to the heavy losses sustained by them during the last year and their incapacity to also credit any where in these hard times."

Proceeding the Professor said:-

"No ryot, whatever be his political attachments, seems to be immune from these official pranks and there is certainly none whose credit has not been adversely affected by the drastic action taken by the local officers. These unsympathetic Tashildars indulge in this procedure in spite of the G. O. passed on the 9th March of this year, ordering that urgent investigations should be made in to the cases deserving of remission. Neither the Tashildars nor the higher District authorities have taken the trouble to enquire into the difficulties of the ryots or the yield of the last year's crops and the District Collector has so far failed to visit the villages affected nor has he shown any inclination to stop the exactions of the Tashildars. Truly these ryots are suffering as much as the Bardoli ryot. It is a wonder that the ryots had not resorted to Satyagraha and I would not be surprised if in a short time Satyagraha is started in this part of the country. So grievously oppressed are the ryots and so ready and combustible is the soil. He hoped that it is not too late for Government to put a stop the present policy of the local officers, to grant liberal remissions and to return the attached properties of the ryots."

What Prof. Ranga said of the Lanka Ryots may be said, more or less, of the agriculturists throughout India. The ryotmal system or the land assessment in India is iniquitous. The exposures made before the Broomfield Committee in Bardoli two years ago have demonstrated beyond cavil the untenable nature of the land system which is conceived. The progressive deterioration of the Indian agriculturist to the state of utter pauperism has been steady process under the present regime. That there should be a radical change in the land tenure and assessment system has been accepted on all lands. While the agitation for a remission of revenue may, if successful, afford temporary relief to the ryot, his lot can never improve. (Continued on page 13.)

ORIENTAL

GOVERNMENT SECURITY
LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

Incorporated in India 1874.

1930 RESULTS.

New Business: 26,481 Policies assuring Rs. 544 Lakhs.
Net Interest Income: Rs. 52 Lakhs.
Total Premium Income: Rs. 179 Lakhs.
Claims Paid: 3281 for Rs. 81 Lakhs.
Loans to Policyholders: 8913 for Rs. 32 Lakhs.
Funds Increased to nearly Rs. 10-1/2 Crores.

Policies in Force: 1,78,222 assuring with Bonuses Rs. 38 Crores.
ALL THE OPERATIONS INVOLVED IN THE ABOVE CONDUCTED AT THE LOW EXPENSE RATIO OF 22.4 p.c. OF THE PREMIUM INCOME.

THE MAGNITUDE of this GREAT INDIAN COMPANY'S OPERATIONS CAN BE JUDGED BY THESE FIGURES, AS CAN ALSO ITS

ECONOMICAL and EFFICIENT MANAGEMENT.

ON ITS PAST RECORD AND ITS FUTURE PROSPECTS ALIKE
THE ORIENTAL CLAIMS

THE INCREASING SUPPORT OF ALL PATRIOTIC INDIANS WHO DESIRE TO SEE AN INDIAN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY numbered among the GREAT INSURANCE INSTITUTIONS of the WORLD.

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Allahabad	Delhi	Madras	Poona	Trichinopoly
Bombay	Jaipur	Mandlay	Raipur	Trivandrum
Bhopal	Karachi	Mangalore	Ranchi	Vizagapatam

BANKING.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA

BANKERS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

Authorised Capital	Rs. 11,25,00,000
Paid-up Capital	Rs. 5,62,50,000
Reserve Fund	Rs. 5,40,00,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	Rs. 5,62,50,000

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Bank of India, Ltd.

Established 7th September, 1906.
(Incorporated under the Indian Companies' Act VII of 1859).

Head Office:

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BRANCHES: Bullion Exchange, (Shah) Memon Street, Bombay, Poona, Bahdra, Calcutta and Ahmedabad.

London Agents:

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Capital Subscribed 2,00,00,000

Capital Paid-up 1,00,00,000

Reserve Fund 92,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

From 25th December to 25th June interest is allowed at 2-1/2 per cent. on daily balance of Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000. From 25th June to 25th December interest is allowed at 2 per cent. on daily balance.

On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS.

opened. Rules may be obtained on application.

A. G. GRAY,

Manager.

The Union Bank of India, Ltd.

HEAD OFFICE:- Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

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Reserve Fund Rs. 7,00,000

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent. p. a. from January to June and 2-1/2 per cent. p. a. from July to December on daily balances.

FIXED DEPOSITS for long and short periods received on favourable terms.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened. Interest allowed at 3-1/2 per cent. p. a. on daily balance. Withdrawals allowed twice a week. Operations by cheques allowed.

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5 questions solved Rs. 1-4-0. Prof. A. VENKATASASTRI, GOPALA-

FURAM KOTHAPETA, (E. Goda-

very-MADRAS.)



A group photograph of women workers in Swadeshi mills at Kurla. Miss Rajasbai Dongre, B.A., a prominent Social Worker presided on the occasion of the annual general meeting of the Women's Co-operative Credit Society of the mills.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS

TO-DAY'S INDIAN RADIO PROGRAMME.

11-45 a.m.: Gramophone Records.
6-30 p.m.: Varierkar Mama's Children Stories.
8-20 p.m.: Saraswati's vocal music.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE.

DEATH.

HABEEBHAY—Bundabhoj Habeebhay, O.B.E., senior partner, Messrs. Habeebhay Laljee and Co., expired at 1 a.m. on Saturday morning at his residence, "Evan Rivas," Warden Road. Funeral will take place at 11 a.m. (S.T.) to-day (Saturday).

BUDDHA SOCIETY.

The usual fortnightly class of the Society will be conducted by Principal V. G. Pradhan, at the Nair Building, Sandhurst Road, on Sunday (17th inst.) at 9-15 a.m. (S.T.). The subject for the class will be: "Regeneration of India through Religion."

INDIAN FOOTBALL LEAGUE COMMITTEE.

In partial modification of the fixtures previously published, the following has been drawn up for the matches to be played this week:

Saturday (May 16): Portuguese Association vs. Kanara Sporting.
Sunday (May 17): Bengal Club vs. Burma Shell F.C.

THE NATIONAL MILITIA.

All the National Militia Volunteers should be present at Mr. Vallabhdas Jannadas' bungalow, near Government House, Bombay, in full uniform for the Flag Salutation on Sunday (17th inst.) at 8-30 a.m.

INDIAN STATES' PEOPLE'S CONFERENCE.

RAMANAND CHATTERJEE TO BE PRESIDENT.
The Reception Committee of the Indian States' People's Conference has elected Babu Ramanand Chatterjee of "Modern Review" President of the forthcoming sessions of the Conference which will be held in Bombay on June 6th and 7th.

KANARA POLITICAL SUFFERERS.

A general meeting of the subscribers and donors of the "Kanara Political Sufferers' Fund" will be held at Ambewadi, on (Saturday, 23rd May, 1931, at 4 p.m. (S.T.)) for the purpose of receiving the Organisers' Report from 26th September 1930 to 30th April 1931, passing the certified abstract of "Receipts and Payments" of the said period, considering the proposal for the disposal of balance and transacting any other business that may be brought forward.

BOMBAY PROVINCIAL CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

An urgent meeting of the Council of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee will be held on Monday, the 18th instant at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Congress Office.

A special meeting of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee will be held on Wednesday, the 20th instant at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Congress Office.

GRAND VARIETY CONCERT.

In Aid Of

PORTUGUESE EDUCATION INSTITUTE.

By

The Bombay Literary Circle

TO-DAY (Saturday) at 9-30 p.m.

At

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

Some of the interesting items on the Programme will be—Vocal Music by Miss Indira Wadkar; English Play by Misses Bani, boat, Bomla & others; Indian Songs by Miss Shanta Amladi; Sarod Solo by Prof. Azizkhan; Sitar Solo; Garba Dance and Others.

Tickets: Rs. 5-12; Rs. 4-8; Rs. 3-6; Rs. 2-4; Re. 1-2 and As. 9; Can be had at the Theatre from 3 a.m. to-day (Saturday).

"RAID" ON WEL-LINGTON CINEMA.

"Irani Criminals"

An attempt made by four persons, who were described to be members of a gang of "Irani criminals," to raid the second-class booking office of a local Cinema was related before Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawalla, Presidency Magistrate, Third Court, when a pathan named Sayed Payand Sayed Massuruddin was placed on a remand application on Friday.

The police in asking for the remand of the suspect in police custody stated that on the night of Tuesday a motor car with four occupants and a driver was stopped in a bye-lane near the Wellington Cinema. The engine was kept running and three men got out of the car and entered the cinema. They then tried to raid the booking office, but their attempts were frustrated. They were then alleged to have "piled" the pockets of an attendant and removed a wallet containing property valued Rs. 45-8-0. The culprits then drove away in the car.

The police arrested the accused on suspicion that he was the owner and driver of the car in question.

The Magistrate ordered the accused to be enlarged on bail.

RAID ON PAPER CURRENCY RESERVE.

Bombay, May 15.
Messrs. Batliwala and Karanji in their report state as under:—
Our conjecture of last week has come to be true in that the currency statement issued during the week confirms the withdrawal of gold from Paper Currency Reserve to the extent of Rs. 4 crores against the disposal of securities in the Gold Standard Reserve for an equivalent amount. Since mid-December of last year securities in the Gold Standard Reserve have been sold to the tune of well-nigh £10 million, which means that about Rs. 12 crores worth of gold has been frittered away in support of Government's exchange policy.

BREACH OF TRUST CHARGE.

Appeal Dismissed

An appeal filed by Ramdas Karandas against the order of the Presidency Magistrate, Sixth Court, who acquitted Raghavji Khimji and 3 others on a charge of cheating and criminal breach of trust, was dismissed by Mr. Justice Murphy and Mr. Justice Rangnekar at the Bombay High Court.

The appellant was appointed as the sole-selling agent of the Presidency Mill in 1926, on a deposit of Rs. 1,00,000. He worked as an agent till 1929. He stated that in 1928 the first three respondents, who were Directors of the Mill, alleged that Rs. 14,000 were due from him to the mill in respect of the goods supplied, and further asked the board to deliver goods to the fourth respondent. The appellant further alleged that the first three respondents had utilised the deposit of Rs. 1,00,000 in their personal transactions, and thus had committed a breach of trust according to the agreement.

Mr. S. C. Velankar with Mr. U. L. Shah appeared for the appellant.

BANDRA VILLAGE CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

The adjourned annual general meeting of the members of the Bandra Village Congress Committee will be held in Committee's office, Old Patkar's Blocks on Sunday (17th inst.) at 8 a.m.

ANDHERI CONGRESS ELECTIONS.

At the annual general meeting of the Andheri Village Congress Committee, Mr. M. K. Parekh presiding, the following office-bearers were elected:—Mr. M. K. Parekh, President; Mr. J. C. Nanavati, Vice President; Mr. Kalyanji M. Shan and Mr. D. G. Tipnis, Hon. Secretaries.

Managing Committee: Dr. R. M. Bhoir, Mr. Dayabhai Bhuta, Mr. Kakubhai Visanji, Mr. Vannalal, Mr. Vyas, Mr. Divalben Patel, Mr. L. N. Shah, Mr. V. R. Dave.

The following were elected to the Bombay Suburban District C. Committee:—
Dr. R. M. Bhoir, Mr. J. C. Nanavati and Mr. M. K. Parekh. Dr. Bhoir's name was first suggested for the presidency but he declined his inability to accept the post as he said, he was busy occupied with village construction work.

4,446 MEMBERS ENROLLED "G" WARD.

Up to the time of closing membership roll of the "G" Ward District Congress Committee at 10 a.m. Friday (15th inst.) 4,446 members were enrolled.

Only the members enrolled this list can stand as candidates or can vote for the ensuing election. Those who have not sent their enrolment list as yet are requested to send it immediately.

SHIPPING NEWS
Exports & Imports.

ARRIVALS.

May 15.
S.S. Maur, Svenson, Bangkok.
S.S. Malwa, Townshend, London.
S.S. Helmi Maru, Kusano, Java.
S.S. Cap Cross, Jones, Calcutta.

DEPARTURES.

May 16.
S.S. Jaladuta, Bensley, Rangoon.
S.S. Castalia, Kelly, Karachi.
S.S. Oria, Anderson, Okha.
S.S. Macedonia, Dickinson, London.
S.S. Clan Buchanan, Benett, Dunkirk.
S.S. Gogra, Clark, Rangoon.

ENGLISH MAIL REPORT.
S.S. Macedonia:—The P. and O. S. N. Co.'s English mail steamer Macedonia will sail to-day from Ballard Pier Station at about 1 p.m. for London with the homeward mails, a general cargo and passengers.

S.S. Maur:—The F. F. Campbell Co.'s steamer Maur arrived in harbour yesterday from Bangkok with a cargo of timber.

S.S. Helmi Maru:—The M. B. Kaisha's steamer Helmi Maru arrived in harbour yesterday from Java with a cargo of sugar.

S.S. Cap Cross:—The G. T. Co.'s steamer Cap Cross arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta with a cargo of coal.

S.S. Jaladuta:—The Sunda S. N. Co.'s steamer Jaladuta will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Rangoon with a general cargo.

S.S. Castalia:—The G. T. Co.'s steamer Castalia will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Karachi with a general and same bottom cargo.

S.S. Oria:—The G. T. Co.'s steamer Oria will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Okha with ballast.

S.S. Clan Buchanan:—The J. F. Co.'s steamer Clan Buchanan will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Dunkirk, with a cargo and manganese ore.

S.S. Gogra:—The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Gogra will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Rangoon with a general cargo.

ALEXANDRIA DOCK.

Bombay, May 15.
2 Macedonia, London, 16-0, M. M. & Co.
3 Frienfelds, Karachi, 20-5, L. Edwards.

6 Castalia, Karachi, 16-5, Grams T. Co.
7 Masula, Hull, 16-5, M. M. & Co.
10 Durand, Europe, 17-5, M. M. & Co.

11 Clan Buchanan, Bhavnagar, 16-5, James Finlay & Co.
13 Klot, Antwerp, 17-5, K. Nixon.

15 Gogra, Genua, 18-5, L. I. & M. S. Co.
16 Karoa, E. & S. Africa, 20-5, M. M. & Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Borneo Maru, Kobe, 24-5, O. S. Kaisha.
3 Chakia, P. Gulf, 20-5, M. M. & Co.

6 C/o Durban, Karachi, 18-5, K. N. and Co.
8 Jaladuta, Rangoon, 16-5, Scindia S. N. Co.

9 Mirzapore, Kobe, 23-5, M. M. & Co.
10/11 Jalaveera, N. F. N. F. Scindia S. N. Co.

14 Havre Maru Japan, 16-5, O. S. Kaisha.
A Jalajyoti, Akyab, N. F. Scindia S. N. Co.

B. Gogra, Rangoon 16-5, M. M. & Co.
G. Maur, Bangkok, N. F. F. Campbell and Co.

H. Strudsholm, M. Coast, 16-5, National S. S. Co.

STEAMERS EXPECTED

FROM LONDON.
Kathia 22-5-31, P. and O. S. N. Co.
Rawalpindi, 5-6-31, P. and O. S. N. Co.

Mantua, 12-6-31, P. and O. S. N. Co.
Mooltan, 19-6-31, P. and O. S. N. Co.

FROM PLYMOUTH.
Mundra, 30-5-31, M. M. & Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.
Cian Massene, 27-5-31, J. F. C. Co. Worcester, 24-5-31, K. N. Co.

Tenese, 20-5-31, L. Edwards Ltd.
Agra, 29-5-31, L. Edwards Ltd.

Delhi, 26-5-31, L. Edwards Ltd.
Japan, 24-7-31, L. Edwards Ltd.

Tugela, 15-6-31, L. Edwards Ltd.

FROM HAMBURG.
Rauenfels 16-6-31, L. Edwards Ltd.

Wendlandt 16-6-31, L. Edwards Ltd.

FROM ANTWERP.
Fly M. Na. 16-6-31, L. Edwards Ltd.

FROM ROTTERDAM.
30 bags almonds.
S.S. Varsova, Agents M. M. & Co., from Bushiri:—1271 bags dates, 16 bags skins.

May 15.—
From Mohmerah:—50 crates ghee, 15 nos. empty cylinder.
From Bushiri:—23 bundles skin, 10 carboys vinegar.

S.S. Karoa, Agents M. M. & Co., from Durva:—87 bars fine silver, 50 cases apples.
From Darwalam:—20 bundles trap metal, 14 nos. empty cylinder, 25 cases ghee.
From Zanzibar:—430 bales

bell Co.

C/o Canton, 18-7-31, F. F. Campbell Co.

FROM CHINA AND JAPAN.

Tottori Maru, 16-6-31, N. Y. Kaisha.

Kidderpore, 24-5-31, P. and O. S. N. Co.

Yamagata Maru, 20-5-31, O. S. Kaisha.

Helmi Maru, 15-5-31, O. S. Kaisha.

Iyo Maru, 30-5-31, N. Y. Kaisha.

Tokima Maru, 15-6-31, N. Y. Kaisha.

Kaga Maru, 29-6-31, N. Y. Kaisha.

Comorin, 5-6-31, P. and O. S. N. Co.

Alipore, 21-6-31, P. and O. S. N. Co.

Shunko Maru, 8-6-31, O. S. Kaisha.

Celebes Maru, 19-6-31, O. S. Kaisha.

FROM AUSTRALIA.

Majala 22-5-31, P. and O. S. N. Co.

Narkunda, 22-5-31, P. and O. S. N. Co.

Naldara, 19-6-31, P. and O. S. N. Co.

FROM JAPAN.

Karasa 23-5-31, M. M. & Co.

Khandalla, 6-6-31, M. M. & Co.

Kenya, 20-6-31, M. M. & Co.

SAILING DATES OF STEAMERS FOR LONDON.

Malwa, N. F. P. & O. S. N. Co.

Masula, 16-5-31, M. M. & Co.

C/o Durban, N. F. P. & O. S. N. Co.

Freinfels, 20-5-31, L. Edwards Ltd.

Uhenfels, N. F. L. Edwards Ltd.

Genoa, 19-5-31, M. Italiana.

Mirzapore, 23-5-31, P. and O. S. N. Co.

Havre Maru, 10-5-31, O. S. Kaisha.

Borneo Maru, 24-5-31, O. S. Kaisha.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Klot, N. F. K. N. Co.

FOR BUSRAH.

Chakia, N. F. M. M. & Co.

Varela, N. F. M. M. & Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Beldia, N. F. K. N. Co.

Nudca, N. F. M. M. & Co.

Jalajyoti, S. S. N. Co.

FOR DURBAN.

Karoa, 27-5-31, M. M. & Co.

FOR JEDDAH.

Rahmani, N. F. T. M. and Co.

FOR BANGKOK.

Maur, N. F. F. Campbell and Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Beldia, K. N. Co.

Nudca, M. M. and Co.

Jalajyoti, S. S. N. Co.

OR CHINA AND JAPAN PORTS.

Mirzapore, P. and O. S. N. Co.

Havre Maru, O. S. Kaisha.

Borneo Maru, O. S. Kaisha.

FOR GENOA.

Genoa, M. Italiana.

FOR DURBAN.

Karoa, M. M. & Co.

FOR BUSRAH.

Chakia, M. M. & Co.

Varela, M. M. & Co.

GENERAL LANDING DATE.

S.S. Jalaveera, G.L.D. 14-5-31.

S.S. City of Durban, " 14-5-31.

S.S. Jaladuta, " 14-5-31.

S.S. Dayavati, " 14-5-31.

S.S. Kalavati, " 15-5-31.

EXPORTS.

Bombay, May 15.

For London:—1000 cwt. groundnut oil cakes M. Bhuta and Co.

For Hull:—2100 cwt. groundnut oil cakes J. Travers and Son.

For Antwerp:—1892 bales cotton, 1040 bags sandalwood, 40 chests tea.

S.S. Castalia for Liverpool:—300 cwt. groundnuts M. Bhuta and Co.

For Marcellus:—500 cwt. east-india (fluid) M. Bhuta and Co.

S.S. Genova for Naples:—220 bales cotton raw Ralli Bros.

S.S. Klot for Antwerp:—50 bales cotton.

For Antwerp:—50 bales cotton.

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FOREIGN PRODUCE MARKETS.

BOMBAY, May 15.

LIVERPOOL WHEAT.

May 8/6 7/8d. down 1-1/8d.

July 8/1 1/2d. down 5/8d.

Oct. 8/4 1/8d. down 3/4d.

CHICAGO WHEAT.

May 80c. 82-1/2 down 1/4.

July 80c. 61-7/8 down 1-7/8.

Sep. 80c. 61-1/2 down 3/8.

LONDON LINSEED.

May June 58-12-6 down 1/3d.

Market quiet.

ARGENTINE LINSEED.

Market closed.

LONDON LINSEED OIL.

Sep/Dec. Sh. 16/1 1/2d. down 1-1/2d.

Market quiet.

NEW YORK SUGAR.

July 120 unchanged.

Sep. 120 down 1.

Dec. 120 down 1.

Market steady.

WHEAT CABLE.

(Chicago).

"Prices declined on Commission Houses selling favourable crop reports and lower Winnipeg market. Closed easy."

WEEKLY SHIPMENTS OF LINSEED FROM THE ARGENTINE.

Last Week.

Shipment to the U. K. 11500.

Shipment to the Continent 8000.

Shipment to other Countries 5100.

Total Shipment during the week 24600.

This Week.

NO BLEMISH ATTACHED TO JURORS

Judge Sanjana On Entertainment At Chirner.

(Continued from page 1.)

ting stones and so the police again opened fire. The witness felt that the lives of the police were still in danger and so he asked them to go to the police "chawki" in the village by which ever way that they could find.

I FELL DOWN AND FAINTED. The witness himself reached the Chawki. The crowd was still chasing the police. On reaching the Chawki he was so much exhausted that he fell down and fainted. In the meanwhile Ganpat the orderly of the Mamlatdar came there and informed the police that another crowd was coming and they should run away. In a half conscious state witness got up and accompanied by Krishna Anant another constable left the place. They went out of the village and by the side of the lake proceeded towards the jungle. It was dark by that time and as they could not find a way they had to spend the night in the jungle. Witness and Krishna were somehow separated. Witness passed the night under a bush and in the morning reached village Vinhdhama from where he went to Panvel.

Cross-examined by Mr. Karandikar witness deposed that Jai Ram Babaji Savant a constable who was killed was in his party. He went up to the hill with the witness and was sent down with one of the arrested persons. Witness did not see him afterwards.

Did you show the place from where the police first opened fire to Mr. Rate the Deputy Superintendent?—Yes, I did.

How many constables fired shots?—Seven or eight.

Was Jai Ram one of those who opened fire?—I cannot say.

Revolving to further questions witness gave the names of several of the armed constables who were with him and who actually fired shots.

What is your birth place?—Mahad Shirayil in Konkan.

Then certainly your mother tongue is not Hindustani. How did you learn the word "Jan Bachao"?—I know a little of Hindustani. I was in the army.

TWO DIFFERENT ORDERS. In the lower Court you have stated that you uttered the words "Jan Bachao" and there was firing. Now you say that you saw two different orders. One "Jan Bachao" and the other "Fire".

Is it that you have invented this plea to save somebody?—No, I did what two different orders.

What would you have taken the meaning of "Jan Bachao" would you have opened fire?—No.

Then how were the police to save their lives?—I wanted that they should retire.

Some more questions were asked and the hearing was adjourned till Saturday.

JUDGE'S RULING. Before the Court rose for the day the Judge read out his observations regarding the question

raised by the Prosecutor in the morning.

The Judge regretted that what seemed to him to be an innocent action should have created a misunderstanding and evoked remarks that the Prosecutor made in the morning under instructions. In order to clear the matter he wanted to state the fact.

RECKING JOURNEY OF 40 MILES. On the opening of the trial it was thought necessary that in order that the evidence of the witness might be easily comprehended to pay a visit to the scene of tragedy. The scene was 40 miles away on a difficult road involving a journey of two miles on foot. The whole journey required seven hours and the Judge felt that as it would be a trying journey some drinks to quench thirst would be required. Accordingly he asked the clerk of the Court to make arrangements for some soda water bottles and other drinks and ice. The members of the Bar who accompanied the Court had also provided some drinks.

NO IDEA OF INFLUENCING JURY. The whole party returned back to Chirner at 6-30 p.m. At that time the pleaders asked the Judge to take tea but he had to excuse himself. They then asked permission to give tea to the members of the jury. The Judge was convinced that the other drinks and ice. The members of the Bar who accompanied the Court had also provided some drinks.

Witness passed the night under a bush and in the morning reached village Vinhdhama from where he went to Panvel.

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STRIKERS CLASH WITH TROOPS

Train Stoned.

5 KILLED, 5 INJURED.

LONDON, May 15. Solleftea, Sweden.—A Cruiser was ordered from Stockholm last night to proceed to Addalen where trade unions have ordered a general strike in sympathy with saw mill strikers in Westnorland area where five persons were killed and five seriously injured in an encounter between strikers and troops. A troop train despatched to the scene of disorders was temporarily held up by sleepers placed on the line and strikers stoned the train.—Reuter.

FREE FORCED LABOUR IN BARODA

PEACE ATMOSPHERE FOR MOHARAM

(From Our Own Correspondent).

BARODA, May 14.

With a view to prevent repetition of communal trouble that had arisen last year, on the Tazia day when feelings ran high between Hindus and Mohammedans for two or three days in the city, the District Magistrate Mr. Uplap, had some time back called influential members of both Communities in his office to decide upon ways and means to ensure a peaceful atmosphere this year. The Police Commissioner R. B. Ghadge was also present, and he advised both communities to work harmoniously.

It was agreed that five influential men, on both sides, should meet, and decide upon matters as to how both communities should act. It is expected that a meeting to decide the issue will shortly be held in Yakutpur an important Mohammedan locality.

STATES' PEOPLES' CONFERENCE

The All-India States' People's Conference according to what was settled at Karachi was to meet this year in Baroda.

The Baroda Praja Mandal

NATIONALIST MUSLIMS.

Working Committee To Meet In Delhi.

The Working Committee of the All-India Nationalist Muslim Party will meet on the 29th and 30th instant at Delhi to consider the provisional agreement arrived at among Muslim leaders who had assembled at Bhopal on the invitation of His Highness the Nawab.

WORKERS WROTE TO THE SECRETARIES OF THE PROVISIONAL COMMITTEE APPOINTED AT KARACHI TO GET CONSENT OF BOTH SOUTH INDIA AND BOMBAY CONFERENCES FOR THEIR AMALGAMATIONS, BUT THEY FAILED TO DO PRACTICALLY ANYTHING IN THE MATTER, AND A JOINT COMMITTEE OF THE BOMBAY CONFERENCE AS WELL AS OF THE BARODA PRAJA MANDAL DECIDED ON 5TH MAY THAT IN VIEW OF THE POLITICAL SITUATION THE CONFERENCE BE BETTER HELD IN BOMBAY.

FORCED LABOUR.

Great dissatisfaction prevails in Sankheda Taluka over the question of taking forced labour from several hundred poor people of the Taluka when H. H. Maharaja Sahib visited the place. It was brought to the notice of the Raj Praja Mandal that Veth was taken without any payment being made. An investigation was therefore made, and the Praja Mandal took statements of nearly 250 poor people, complaining of free forced labour. The matter having been brought to the notice of the Sabha, Baroda Prant, he had gone for inquiries, but it appears that he returned without doing absolutely anything in the matter. Raj Praja Mandal has challenged Sankheda officers to prove whether any payments were ever made, and is prepared to carry matters further, if Suba fails to give any adequate relief.

GIRGAUM DISTRICT CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

Nominations duly proposed and seconded by the members of the G. D. C. C. (who have got themselves enrolled in Committees Office before 19 A.M. (S.) on 15th May 1931) are invited on or before 22nd May before 6 P.M. (S.). The roll-call for enrolling members has been closed yesterday at 10 A.M. (S.).

Election will take place on 31st May at the Congress House, between 8 A.M. to 7 P.M. (S.).

(1) To appear Polling Officers.

Voters printed books will be available on payment at the Committee's Office after 22nd May.

An urgent meeting of the G. D. C. C. will be held on Sunday, tomorrow 7 p.m. (S.) at the Congress House at Committee's room in D. N. Manzil.

40,000 CONGRESS MEMBERS IN BOMBAY

Bhuleswar Tops The List

List

Thanks to the electioneering campaign for the ensuing B.P.C.C. elections the Congress membership roll for the city of Bombay has swelled from 20,000 to nearly double the figure.

The electoral roll of the different Ward Committees which was closed on Friday revealed a total strength of nearly 40,000 members eligible to vote.

BHULESWAR FIRST. The Bhuleswar Ward tops the list with 10,000 members while the Girgaum Ward comes second with a membership of 8,000. The Parrel Ward comes last and has only 2,500 members on its rolls. The strength of the other is as follows.

Fort 3,000, Mandvi, 4,000, Byculla, 3,000, Dadar 6,500.

NARVANE RELEASED ON BAIL

Echo Of Civil Disobedience Movement

Trimbak Ramchandra Narvane an ex-dictator of Dadar Congress Committee was ordered to be released on bail by Mr. Justice Murphy and Mr. Justice Rangnekar, when an application was made on Friday at the Bombay High Court, pending an appeal, which was admitted on the 11th instant, filed by him against the judgment of the Chief Presidency Magistrate, who sentenced him to three months' R. I. and a fine of Rs. 200 or in default three months' further imprisonment under section 124A I.P.C.

The accused was asked to execute a bond and to deposit Rs. 1,000 in cash or furnish two sureties, each of whom should deposit Rs. 1,500.

The case for the prosecution is that pages 30 to 33 and 34 to 38 of the pamphlet entitled "Samrat Bharat Mela" published by the petitioner, containing the Ballad of the Revolutionary and the Life of Jatin Das, were seditious.

STATEMENTS OF FACTS. The petitioner contended that they were plain statements of facts and were not seditious.

The Magistrate held that some parts of the compositions were seditious and sentenced the petitioner on February 24.

Mr. V. B. Karkik appeared for the accused. Mr. P. B. Shingre, Government Pleader, opposed the bail application.

ROUMANIAN PRINCE LEAVES INDIA TO-DAY.

The Roumanian Prince Bibesco, who had an accident at Benares almost as soon as he reached India, by aeroplane a few weeks ago, is leaving for home to-day by the P. & O. Mail boat. He is reported to be better.

JOINT OR SEPARATE ELECTORATES.

PUBLIC MEETING OF CHAMBERS.

A mass meeting of the Chambers of Bombay will be held to-morrow (Sunday) at 4-30 p.m. at the Malden near the Wadia Maternity Hospital, Mr. Balu P. Palvankar, the well-known cricketer will preside.

The meeting is convened by the Rohidas Sahib Sangh to discuss and decide whether the Chamber community should support the system of Joint Electorates or press for Separate Electorates.

All the Rohidas Sahib Dal volunteers are requested to be present at the Malden at 3 p.m. sharp.

JAM SAHEB RETURNS FROM EUROPEAN TRIP.

H. H. the Jam Sahib of Nawagar arrived in Bombay on Friday and is staying at the Taj Mahal Hotel.

SELLING WARES THROUGH FANS.

Messrs. Currimbhoy Ebrahim & Sons, agents of 17 mills and selling agents of 11 mills manufacturing Swadeshi cloth have sent us half a dozen paper fans advertising their wares.

G. I. P. RAILWAYMEN'S UNION.

Messrs. R. S. Rulker and S. C. Sirdesai, the members of the Enquiry Committee appointed by the G. I. P. workers on the 5th April to investigate into retrenchment and reinstatement of the strikers are now touring on the line. They stressed meetings and recorded evidence at Lonavala, Puna and Dhond on 12th, 13th and 15th May. The further programme of the Committee is as under:—

Kurdwadi: 16th May at 6 p.m. near Rly. Gate.

Sholapur: 17th May at 6 p.m. near Kamgar Maidan.

Shahabad: 19th May.

Manmad: 20th May.

Tgatpur: 21st May, Indian Institute Ground.

COURTAULD'S THRILLING RESCUE.

Buried Under Snow For A Month.

COMES OUT THIN BUT FIT

ANAGMAGALIK, May 14. A shout of "Hailoi! Hailoi!" emerging from a small hole at the top of a huge mound of snow, told the rescuers that Mr. Augustus Courtauld was alive.

Mr. Watkins' party of three had toiled for many days in snow and ice, and had located an enormous ice-covered snowdrift, which was Mr. Courtauld's hut. They found a little hole serving as a chimney and shouted down, breathlessly and awaited a reply.

A cheery response came immediately.

The rescuers, working with spades for a quarter of an hour, dug Mr. Courtauld out, thin but fit.

Mr. Courtauld related that a blizzard had, two months earlier, buried his hut, and it was impossible to dig himself out because he had left his spade outside. The only air let in was through the chimney, which he constantly worked to keep open. He had been without light for a month except for an occasional glimmer of the little petrol lamp he used to melt the snow for drinking water. He spent his time sleeping and thinking of "keeping up my pecker."—Reuter.

KHATAU MILLS REFUSE TO RECOGNISE GIRNI K. UNION

Strikers Demonstrate Before Agents' Bungalow.

The strike declared by the workers of the Khatau Makani Mills, Bombay, which has now lasted for nine days, threatens to drag on for a considerable period. It appears that the main obstacle in the way of an amicable settlement of the dispute is the refusal of the management to recognise the Girni Kamgar Union.

A large number of strikers have lately joined the Red Flag Union and want that the Union should negotiate on behalf of the workers. The management on the other hand refuse to recognise the Union and would deal only with the representatives of the workers.

DEMONSTRATION AGAINST AGENT. The determination of a section of the strikers to stand by the Union was demonstrated on Friday when about a thousand strikers marched in a procession to Walkeshwar and held a demonstration in front of the bungalow of Seth Dhanramy Khatau, the Agent of the mill.

The strikers demanded that the agent should meet Mr. Khandalkar and a few elected representatives to settle the dispute. The Agent however sent a reply that he was prepared to negotiate only with the representative of the strikers and not Mr. Khandalkar who represented the Girni Kamgar Union.

The strikers then held a protest meeting in front of the Agent's bungalow and passed a resolution that until the Union was recognised they were not prepared to end the strike. Some of the strikers who addressed the meeting declared that they were members of the Girni Kamgar Union and as such the management must extend recognition.

MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION'S INSTRUCTION. The failure of the negotiation, it seems, is due to the instruction of the Millowners' Association not to recognise the Union and its leaders. As a result of these instructions, if what has been reported is correct, the management now says that though it is prepared to reinstate Ibrahim Mama, it is not prepared to negotiate with the Girni Kamgar Union, which has so far led the strike. Neither the management nor the Millowners' Association ought to take such an attitude towards the Union.

From the recent issue of the "Labour Gazette", it appears the Bombay Girni Kamgar Union has the highest membership as against all other textile Unions. Not only that, the statement further says that the Union is at present engaged in organising the textile workers of the city. The Labour Gazette also reports that in recent times this Union has been responsible in setting the strikers in the Standard Mills, Assur Virji Mills Madhavrao Scindia Mills, New China Mills and the Bombay Cotton Mills, when the agents of the respective mills recognised the Union and its leaders.

The present office bearers of the Bombay Girni Kamgar Union are all workers and one fails to understand why the Millowners' Association should refuse to recognise a Trade Union run purely by workers themselves as against others whose office-bearers are other than workers. It is hoped that better counsels will soon prevail and the present attitude will make room for that of "no goods lying idle in abundance in

SIX MONTHS R. I. FOR LIVING ON EARNINGS OF PROSTITUTION

European Girl & Muslim Youth And How They Were Both Entrapped

That the profession of decoying respectable girls for the purpose of prostitution was thriving in some parts of Bombay was the revelation made before Mr. H. P. H. Dastur, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, when Kassam Hasham, a Mahomedan youth aged 25 was charged with living on the earnings of prostitution.

The accused was said to have acted as a "pimp" to a young European girl in procuring customers. As the girl belongs to a respectable family the Magistrate requested the press to withhold her name.

A SERIOUS VIEW. The Magistrate was inclined to take a very serious view of the case and sentenced the accused to six months rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 200 or in default further three months imprisonment.

Mr. Spencer appeared for the prosecution while the accused was defended by Mr. Maseckshaw.

PROSECUTION STORY. The prosecution story was that one V. I. Desai, a friend of Sub-Inspector Gawde of the Lamington Police Station went near the Imperial Cinema, Girgaum, on April 17 when he was accosted by a "pimp" who offered to procure a "nice-looking" girl on a moderate charge. Desai informed Gawde about this incident and the latter with a view to bring the culprit to book went along with Desai the next day in a taxi and stopped it in front of Powell and Co. Desai then walked as far as the Imperial Cinema when the accused approached him with a significant smile asked whether he wanted a "nice girl for a good time." Desai stated that he was once taken to a brothel by a Parsi gentleman.

The accused pleaded "not guilty" and said that the girl was agreeable to the proposal.

The Magistrate found the accused guilty and sentenced him as above.

WAGES OF SIN. Sub-Inspector Gawde paid Rs. 15 to

CHORUS OF FELICITATIONS!

TRIPLE SOVEREIGN SPECIFICS FOR SCORCHING SUMMER!

"Siddha Kalpa Makaradhwa" (Registered)

The most infallible Specific for Nervous - Debility, Dyspepsia, Asthma, Consumption, Gonorrhoea, Syphilis, Venereal, Menstrual and other irregularities in women and diseases resulting from Youthful indiscretions and Loss of Vitality. Backed by 30 years' reputation and recipient of numerous Gold Medals and 1st Class Certificates of Merit.

One Bottle of 60 Pills—Rs. 10.

Siddha Iodized

(Dhanyantri Nighantu)

Effect of this Nectar may be noticed even in the very first dose. Very delicious preparation for summer and the Best Remedy for cooling the system and improving the powers of memory. If taken regularly for some time such troublesome diseases as Gonorrhoea, Albuminuria, Urinary, Bladder and Kidney complaints and Anaemia will be rooted out.

One Bottle of 6 oz.—Rs. 2-8-0.

Amritamalaka Taila

(Yoga Ratnakaram)

Eminently Suited for this hot Summer. The best Bathing Oil to remove excessive heat in the system, cool the brain and promote good sleep. A Boon to Brain-workers. A regular use of it strengthens the powers of memory, turns gray hair jet black even increases the weight of the body.

One Bottle of 6 oz.—Rs. 2-0-0.

SPECIAL MEDICINES PRESCRIBED IN CHRONIC AND ACUTE ILLMENTS.

Consult in Person Or By Correspondence

THE MADRAS AYURVEDIC PHARMACY, LTD., MADRAS.

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Manager—V. Raghupathi, B. A. B.L.

Tel.—"Kalpam".

Post Box 151.

Agents:—WILFRED ELIEZER, Fodder Bldg., Hathy Baus, 5, Love Lane, Mazagon, Bombay.
C. PATEL & CO., Richey Road, Bridge, Ahmedabad.

AMERICAN COTTON MARKETS

Favourable Weather And Weakness Of Wall-Street

LARGE SALES OF SPOT COTTON AT LIVERPOOL.

Money Cheap In England

American cotton markets are under the influence of favourable weather and weakness of Wall Street. Cheap money in England encouraged large spot demand but general sentiment is inclined towards lower prices and there seems to be no reason for any advance other than a natural reaction.

Bombay, May 15. There is nothing in the general situation to induce any important buying movement at the moment. Cotton prices are sagging every day and fear of heavy liquidation of July holdings is checking business. Yesterday the New York cotton futures market opened weak on lower Liverpool cables and declined further on favourable weather and weakness of Wall Street.

Prices opened at a decline of 6 points and during the early part of the session in the absence of any business ruled quiet and fluctuated within a narrow range. Early in the afternoon there was good enquiry and prices recovered 8 points from the opening level. However this improvement was not sustained on increased offering which caused a break of 13 points from the top. The market closed at a net decline of 12 to 11 points. Spot Cotton prices declined 15 points to 9.60c.

The New Orleans Cotton futures market was quiet and prices closed a decline of 11 to 10 points. Cotton prices lost 6 points to 9.35c.

The Liverpool Cotton futures market opened weak at a decline of 6 points. Liquidation exhausted itself, and some covering by shorts helped by the reduction of the Bank of England discount rate and also by an increase of spot Cotton sales to 12,000 Bales, caused a change in the sentiments. While the advance brought hedge selling, most gains were being lost. The market closed quiet at a net decline of 3 to 4 points. Spot Cotton prices declined 6 points to 5.26d. per lb.

East Indian Cotton futures were quiet and closed at a decline of 3 points with May 4.15, July 4.19 and October 4.29.

Sisal Egyptian futures ruled steady and closed at a rise of 2 to 1 point with Spot 8.20d. per lb. showing a decline of 5 points.

Upper Egyptian futures were quiet and closed at a decline of 2 to 3 points with Spot Cotton 7 points lower at 6.24d.

The Alexandria market was quiet but steady and closed at a decline of 1 to 8 points.

U. S. A. MILLS, CONSUMPTION. The Census Bureau states that consumption of cotton in the United States Mills during last April was 508,000 Bales against 491,000 Bales in March. Comparative study of April consumption in past seasons is as under:—

Season. Bales.
1930-31 509,000
1929-30 532,000
1928-29 632,000
1927-28 525,000
1926-27 619,000
1925-26 578,000

DIFFICULTY TO FORM OPINION. Messrs. Thos. Smith and Co. state:—

With favourable weather and further weakness in Securities, market lacks outside support.

Bullish arguments seem to be that present prices are unproductive and farmers will not be able to produce large crops. A reduction of only 12 per cent. in acreage is no criterion as everything will

advices and declined further on favourable weather and weakness of Wall Street.

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCES BETWEEN MARKETS.

Liverpool July (Expected) 5.18.

Broach J.A. (Expected) Rs. 184 equal to 4.18; difference 100 points equal to Rs. 44.

New York July (Close) 9.69 equal to 4.85; Broach J.A. (Expected) Rs. 184 equal to 4.18 difference 67 points equal to Rs. 29.

Liverpool-New York: (At Liverpool close) July 66, Oct. 55 (American points).

Messrs. Breul and Co. have received the following cable dated 14th inst. from their Liverpool friends Messrs. Reynolds and Gibson:—

"Cannot look for any permanent improvement. Advise conservative purchases on any set-back taking quick profits."

NEW YORK COTTON. New York, May 14.

July 9.69-12

October 10.03-12

December 10.28-11

January 10.37-11

March 10.55-12

Middling Spot 9.60-15

NEW ORLEANS COTTON. New York, May 14.

May 9.55-11

July 9.71-10

Middling Spot 9.35-06

NEW YORK. New York 10-55 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time) —

July 9.76

October 10.11

December 10.33

New York Noon Call:—

May 9.51

July 9.73

October 10.07

NEW YORK DAILY COTTON STATISTICS. New York, May 14.

Day's receipts at all U. S. Ports 13,000

Day's exports to Great Britain 1,000

Day's exports to the Continent 2,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON. Liverpool, May 14.

Opening 5.14-04

Closing 5.17-04

July 5.17-04

August 5.25-03

September 5.29-03

October 5.29-03

November 5.37-03

December 5.41-03

January 5.45-03

February 5.49-03

March 5.57-04

April 5.61-04

May 5.65-06

Middling Spot 5.26-06

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES. Liverpool, May 14.

Bales. 12,000

Estimated Spot Sales 100

Sales for Exports 100

Sales of East Indian Cotton 100

INDIAN COTTON. Liverpool, May 14.

Broach, Fully Good (Good Staple) 4.07

Broach Fine (Good Staple) 4.27

Broach, Superfine (Good Staple) 4.47

Oomra, Good 3.44

Oomra, Fully Good 3.64

Oomra, Fine 3.94

Bengal, Good 3.32

Bengal, Fully Good 3.37

Bengal, Fine 3.52

Scinde, Fully Good 3.37

Scinde, Fine 3.52

Scinde Superfine 3.67

EGYPTIAN COTTON. Liverpool, May 14.

May 7.02

June 7.97

September 8.13

October 8.25

November 8.30

January 8.30

March 8.52

Sakellariadis, F.G.F. Spot 8.20

Bombay Cotton

Bombay, May 15.

Following a further decline of 12 points in New York futures, our market opened at Rs. 184 1/2 for Broach A.M. delivery. There is, very little business and prices fluctuated 4 annas on both the sides of the opening rate.

Liverpool opened quiet but steady at a decline of 4 points. There was heavy liquidation by some tired long and prices declined to Rs. 182 1/2. At this level better Liverpool cables hardened prices in our market to Rs. 185 1/4 and market closed at 5-30 p.m. as under:—

Broach A.M. 177 1/4.

Broach J.A. 184.

New Broach A.M. 200 1/8.

Oomra May 160 1/2.

Oomra July 168 1/4.

New Oomra 170 1/8.

Bengal May 151 1/8.

Bengal July 148 1/8.

COTTON TENDERS. Bombay, May 15.

To-day Total 18,000 44,500

Broach A.M. 1,800 3,200

Bengal May 1,800 3,200

Oomra May 1,000 3,900

SAMPIN QUOTATION. Bombay, May 15.

May 132.80-3.50

August 127.00-2.50

November 121.60-2.30

READY COTTON SALES. Bombay, May 15.

200 Bussan & Co., Barwana 163 1/2.

100 Bussan & Co., Shenabad old 165.

379 Bussan & Co., Shenabad 160.

83 Bussan & Co., Mandusar 163.

100 G. G. Kesha & Co., Shegaon 160.

75 Vashanji Mavji, Miryagon 180 1/2.

100 Virum Ludha Nabipur 180.

200 Tata mill Sindh American 185/196.

56 B. Mavji Pachora 156 1/2.

65 Mottram Vaghji, Batva 180 1/2.

98 Mottram Vaghji, Mundra 174.

101 Mottram Vaghji, Morbi 180 1/2.

65 Toyomankwa Vakaner 160.

51 Toyomankwa Banusa 168 1/2.

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS. Bombay, May 15.

Bengal Superfine 160

Bengal Fine 155

Bengal F.G. 150

Sindh-Punjab Fine 155

Sindh-Punjab F. G. 150

Wardha-Hight Fine 175

Nagpur Savner Fine 175

Yeotmal Fine 170

Arvi Fine 170

Amraoti Fine 165

Khamgaon-Akola Fine 165

Mulkapur Fine 160

Khandesh Fine 160

Muthia F.G. 150

Nanded/Purna F.G.G.S. 175

Sellu F.G.G.S. 160

Parthani F.G.G.S. 170

Birwah Sanavard Fine 170

Indore/Ujjain Fine 180

Broach F. G. 180

Wessern M. G. 250

Compta Good 230

Junja 295

BANK OF ENGLAND RETURN. London, May 14.

This Week.

Total Bullion 130,000,000

Public Deposits 10,300,000

Other Deposits 96,200,000

Government Securities 35,700,000

Other Securities 31,700,000

Notes and Coins 58,900,000

Notes in Circulation 353,100,000

Ratio of Reserve to Liabilities 53.46 per cent.

AUM Universal Mutual Aid And Poor Houses Association Limited:

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The following are the results of the General (quarterly) drawings relating to the DONATION BOND HOLDERS of the above Association held on 10th May, 1931 under: Presidency of Mr. Muhamed Munwar Gawher Bahadur, Hon'y. Presidency Magistrate, Madras.

No. of Bonds included 1,15,599

No. of Bonds drawn 313

FIRST RS. 1,000

Bond No. 1,40,616

Vizagapatam ANDHRA Rs. 1,000

11 Cash Bonuses of Rs. 500 each

Bond No.	Place	Province	Bond No.	Place	Province
2,55,784	Bombay City	Bombay	9,37,230	Mysore	Mysore
1,45,194	Vizianagaram	Andhra	9,14,957	Guntur	Andhra
50,718	Salem	Madras	7,52,691	Calcutta	Bengal
8,00,078	Myshaung	Burma	5,60,161	Kukdesher	Hokar State
1,12,753	Anantapur	Madras	1,38,184	Vizag	Andhra
5,52,540	Guntur	Andhra			

301 Cash Bonuses of Rs. 20 each

TAMIL NADU					
3,60,277	3,60,816	2,00,072	2,00,082	77,859	51,100
71,389/2	72,807	78,885	71,089	73,726	79,837
9,32,848	9,33,770	9,30,471	76,656	95,276	72,759
9,34,527	9,33,153	73,901	73,694	10,149	71,837
9,30,830	78,544	73,044	9,31,107	9,30,056	
ANDHRA PROVINCE					
1,12,460	9,14,704	5,52,328	1,98,953	1,92,722	9,14,273
9,14,497	1,20,837	1,90,568	5,51,903	1,91,133	1,15,576
5,50,315	9,13,520	9,12,262	9,19,151	1,90,057	5,51,377
1,10,383	1,91,481	1,15,308	9,10,378	1,94,418	1,90,749
9,49,834	1,10,557	1,80,966	1,94,594	9,10,234	1,12,238
1,98,234	9,19,156	9,11,319	1,94,572	1,94,179	1,95,188
1,20,039	9,18,694	9,19,370	1,00,503	9,19,014	1,94,361
1,10,461	1,90,120	1,91,878	1,00,423	9,16,148	5,52,692
1,15,963	1,15,297	1,92,050	5,52,233	9,18,820	1,98,278
1,91,841	9,45,000	1,95,649	1,93,620	1,15,291	9,11,639
1,42,519	1,37,744	1,37,228	1,38,825	1,42,715	1,59,065
1,11,311	1,36,188	1,44,404	1,40,032	1,35,644	1,41,887
1,41,238	1,44,400	1,43,923	1,35,128	1,42,832	1,40,550
1,41,912	1,11,922	1,39,844	1,41,459		1,35,699
MYSORE PROVINCE & COORG.					
30,185	10,011	30,630	31,016	31,231	10,017
21,202	22,283	21,689	21,371	21,589	9,38,283
9,37,385	9,39,177	9,38,840	9,37,327	9,39,907	30
					9,38,38

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Mauldarya and Co., Karachi.

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Prof. B. K. JYOTIR BHUSAN,
F. T. S. (Expt. 30 Years).
President, All-India Astrological
and Astronomical Society,
105 (C), Grey Street, Calcutta

What the People Say

RETRENCHMENT ON PORBANDER RAILWAY. Appeal To The Ranasaheb.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".
Sir,—Since the sudden and
sad death of Mr. Maid-
munt, late Traffic Superin-
tendent of Porbander Rail-
way in January last, many changes
have taken place in Porbander
Railway. Mr. Hiranand Popat
has been acting as the Traffic Su-
perintendent in addition to his
duties as an Auditor. Mr. Chan-
duel Oza the Assistant Traffic
Superintendent has been relieved
from service. The old staff of late
Mr. Maidmunt has been reduced
to one half. More than thirty
persons have been thrown out of
employment within four months.
On account of this retrenchment
railway servants of all offices
attend offices from 11 a. m. to 7
p. m. Even on weekly holiday
railway offices are opened. In ap-
preciation of Mr. Hiranand's ser-
vices his salary has been increased
by one hundred rupees. I learn
that still many more persons will
be thrown out of employment and
one month notice will be served
on them on 1st June. We cannot
understand why retrenchment has
been applied only to the railway
and not to other State
departments. I respectfully
appeal H. H. The Ranasaheb
to stop further retrenchment and
issue orders to that effect. Juna-
gad Railway is thinking of re-
trenchment. The authorities are
thinking of reducing the salaries
by about 10 per cent but they do
not intend to dismiss the members
of the railway staff during these
hard times.—Yours, etc.

X. Y.

G. I. P. LOCAL SERVICE.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".
Sir,—Will you please permit me
to draw the attention of the G. I.
P. Railway Authorities through
your columns to the extreme in-
convenience and harassment
caused to the Suburban passengers
on the main line by the new sys-
tem the Railway has introduced of
running single units composed
only of four cars during some
hours. Instead of the double units
with 8 cars as hitherto, possibly as
a measure of retrenchment?
These single units invariably get
extremely overcrowded, and pas-
sengers not infrequently have to
stand on foot-boards of the trains
at great risk to their lives. And
the worst of it is that this innova-
tion of single units was introduced
from the very month which saw
the increase in Suburban fares, with
the result that not only have the
passengers to pay more, but also
suffer great hardship at the same
time. It is not surprising there-
fore that the alarm chain was
pulled on more than one occasion
by the passengers at Masjid
Station and the train not allowed
to proceed till four more cars were
attached. There is heavy passeng-
er traffic on the main Suburban
line, and the Railway authorities
would be well advised to restore
the old system of running double
units at all times of the day, as
the economy achieved is very
slight in comparison with the
scandalous overcrowding that al-
ways occurs in these single units.
—Yours, etc.,

R. J. MANEKSHA,
Picket Road, Kalbadevi.

WHERE IS THE NATIONAL- IST CHRISTIAN PARTY?

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".
Sir,—The Nationalist Christian
Party played a great part in the
Civil Disobedience movement, and
we are very proud of Joseph Ben-
nie, who was the only Indian
Christian that became President of
the "War" Council.
Now since the truce very little is
heard of the party. Is the Chris-
tian party, having a deep sleep,
particularly at this important
juncture when we should orga-
nise a strong Christian union, so
that we can be ready at our great
Leader's call?—Yours, etc.,

JOSEPH VAZ,
Mahim, May 12.

A BREACH OF THE TRUCE PACT.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".
Sir,—The procrastination ex-
hibited by the Government in re-
gards imposed upon them by the
Truce Pact is extremely disap-
pointing. Though two full months
have elapsed since the agreement
was concluded between Mahatma
Gandhi and Lord Irwin and the
Congress has translated into prac-
tice all the truce terms with meti-
culous care, the Government have
been moving at snail's pace in
implementing the terms pertain-
ing to their side. The non-resto-
ration of some of the confiscated
property belonging to the peasant
Satyagrahis in Gujarat and other
places as also the non-restateme-
nt of servants who had either
voluntarily resigned or been dis-
missed from government service
during the stupendous Civil Dis-
obedience Campaign in spite of
the vehement protests that are

daily inundating the columns of
the Nationalist papers, savour
strongly of bureaucratic obstina-
cy.

One of the fundamental terms
of the Delhi 'Magna Charta' was
that with the suspension of the
hostilities by the formidable Con-
gress Organization, the Govern-
ment would simultaneously re-
lease all the political prisoners
convicted of offences not involv-
ing moral turpitude or acts of
violence or incitement to violence
but evidently this has not been
complied with by the government.
To the extent the mutual pact re-
quired of them. Whilst some of
the political prisoners incarcerated
for technical breaches of the
law have been granted amnesty
with the cessation of the Congress
activities, others like Messrs. H.
D. Rajah and Rajwade who were
sentenced to undergo imprison-
ment for the same offences, are
still being detained in the jail
without apparent cause. Apart
from this fact, the repressive me-
thods which the Government em-
ployed during the Freedom Move-
ment to coerce the civil resisters
to submit themselves meekly to
bureaucratic will, have, according
to the reports appearing in the
public journals, not been relaxed
at certain places in Gujarat.
It is to be hoped that Lord Wil-
lington, the new Viceroy, will not
let the grass grow under his feet
to ensure that his executive car-
ry out the terms of the Truce
settlement rigidly in order to pre-
clude the harmonious relations
which subsist now between the
bureaucracy and the Congress
party, from being unduly strain-
ed.—Yours, etc.

K. GOPAL RAO.

"Radha Nivas",
13th Road, Khar,
May 9.

MR A. R. DALAL

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".
Sir,—The announcement of Mr.
Dalal's retirement from the mu-
nicipal office will be received with
regret by the public of Bombay. Mr.
Dalal was above communal con-
sideration; on the contrary he was
quick to recognise merit irrespec-
tive of caste or creed. Efficiency
and the interest of the Corporation
were his two guiding principles
either in making appointments or
in dealing with the public. His re-
commendation of Mr. N. V. Modak
for the post of the Deputy City
Engineer is a case in point and
Mr. Modak, by his hard work, abili-
ty and superior training, has
amply justified the choice. There
are other cases as well wherein
selecting an officer the Commis-
sioner had an eye solely on the
merit of the man.

In his dealings with the public
he showed tact and sympathy. All
complaints, however trivial, re-
ceived his prompt attention. With
a view to redress the just grievan-
ces of the public, he had lately
made it a point to visit ward offices
once a week by turns and to in-
vestigate the complaints person-
ally on the spot. This practice,
besides giving the administration
a personal touch, went a long way
towards reducing the number of
cases of petty harassment. For
the delinquent ward inspector
felt sure that he would be duly
pulled up by the strong arm of the
Commissioner if found to be in-
the wrong. This does not, how-
ever, mean that the worthy Com-
missioner did anything to sap the
sense of executive responsibility in
the officers. He was never slow to
back them up whenever he was
convinced that they deserved his
support. His handling of the Desh
Sevika on the picketing day and
his attitude to the franchise ques-
tion brought him unpopularity to-
wards the end of his regime; these
are only two matters which have
marred to some extent his other-
wise harmonious relations with
the Bombay public.

Mr. Dalal deserves our sincere
thanks for his services in another
direction viz. his management of
the purely internal affairs. It was
not difficult for a man of his wide
administrative experience to per-
ceive that the municipal machine
was cumbrous, inefficient and out
of date and that it required
thorough overhauling. He, there-
fore made praiseworthy attempts
to bring the administration to
the level of a first class modern
municipality. Certain reforms
have now been carried out with a
view to make the service more
efficient and to bring down the
cost of the administration to the
minimum. There are his detract-
ers on the score of these measures.
I mean, the men whose interests
have been adversely affected, but
such men are few. The Commis-
sioner is entitled to praise in this
behalf particularly because he
must have been aware that his
enthusiasm as regards reorganisa-
tion, retrenchment etc., was not
calculated to earn him the good
opinion of the clerical staff. Mr.
Dalal was perfectly right to insist
upon getting the full value for the
huge sum that the Corporation
spends annually over the staff. It
must be admitted that the Mu-
nicipal Commissioner was a terror
to a corrupt inspector or to an
inefficient clerk but under him
career was always open to talent

and a man of merit had nothing
to fear at his hands. On all staff
matters Mr. Dalal took pains to
see that justice was done and as
absolute justice is not possible
except under a system worked out
by angels, it may be safely said
that his administration was sub-
stantially just.—Yours etc.,
K. M. NADKARNI.

EXPORT DUTY ON RAW HIDES.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".
Sir,—I have seen the report of
a meeting of the Managing Com-
mittee of "Raw Hides and Skins
Merchants Association" published
in the "Bombay Chronicle" of
the 9th instant.

Of course, Mr. Mohammad Is-
mail and his Association have as
much right to play the fiddle to
local tanners and echo their op-
inion as I have to voice the op-
inions of my Association and I
would have taken no notice of
their resolution, the motive un-
derlying which is too manifest
to need any mention if he had
not made certain other uncal-
culated statements wherein he uses
the name of "Raw Hides and
Skins Merchants to impugn my
position and that of my Associa-
tion. I therefore, crave the in-
dulgence of your columns to place
some cogent facts before the pub-
lic.

The Association which I re-
present is called "Hides and Skin
Merchants Association" and is
entirely independent of the "Raw
Hides and Skins Merchants Ass-
ociation" and has been, as a mat-
ter of fact, started as a protest
against the suicidal policy of the
tatter as far as raw hides and
skins merchants are concerned.
For reasons, which I need not
mention here, the Raw Hides and
Skins Merchants' Association has
always advocated a policy,
which has been detrimental not
only to the interest of exporter
of raw hides and skins but also
to the interests of Indian trade
and commerce. It was
on account of this that
the most influential element of
the hides and skins merchants
of Dharavi had kept aloof from
its activities and shippers of raw
hides and skins had in a body
dissociated from it. But the re-
sult of the shippers was mis-
understood and they realised that
their cause was going by default.
Hence they had no other alterna-
tive but to form an Association
of their own to counter act the
propaganda of the Madras Cham-
ber of Commerce and its satellite
in favour of an increase of duty
on the export of raw hides and
skins. This clamour of Madras
and Bombay tanners to increase
the export duty of raw hides and
skins is a clever ruse calculated
to cloud the findings of the Hides
cess Enquiry Committee which
has recommended the total abo-
lition of this iniquitous duty. My
Association, which claims a most
influential membership, doing busi-
ness in raw hides and skins
worth millions of rupees yearly,
is determined not only
to oppose the increase
of export duty on raw
hides and skins, but to secure its
abolition. This duty is, morally
iniquitous and economically un-
justifiable. Such unjust levy is
without any parallel in any other
civilised Government of the
world.—Yours, etc.,

MOHAMMAD ALI,
Dharavi, May 10.

Secretary,
Hides and Skins Merchants'
Association.

B. P. C. C. ELECTIONS.

—:—

A Hint To The Voters.

Messrs. H. Venkatram, V. P.
Jani, B. Sharma, and A. M. I. Shi-
net write:—

The ensuing elections of members
to the Bombay Provincial Congress
Committee to be held on the 31st
May, 1931 is one of the most im-
portant events in the history of
B.P.C.C. This is evidently due to
the greater interest the public of
Bombay had and has been taking
in the working of B.P.C.C. since
the days of civil disobedience
movement. This is certainly a wel-
come sign of the part the public
has been taking in shaping the na-
tional life of the country.

The coming elections are bound
to be very contested ones and it is
perfectly natural if they are so
looking to the keen interest that
has been aroused among the mass-
es. The ground of contention is,
it is said, to be on party lines.
Party system is an inevitable ac-
cident of modern democracy. For
the healthy working of the de-
mocracy party system is essential.
But that the coming B.P.C.C. elec-
tions will be fought on clear-cut
party line does not appear to be
rightly judge there are no parties
with their specific policies and
with their specific programmes. There
is programme in Bombay. There is
only one institution that is known
to the public, namely, the Congress.
Congress has only one objective,
namely, the attainment of inde-
pendence by non-violent means.
To speak of Socialist party and
the capitalist party or the Republi-
can party and the Democratic



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party is to be far away from ac-
tual facts. The only party that
has been functioning is the Con-
gress Party call it by whatever
name. The Congress has been
working for the attainment of self-
government. The voters, should,
therefore, know to whom they
should give their votes.

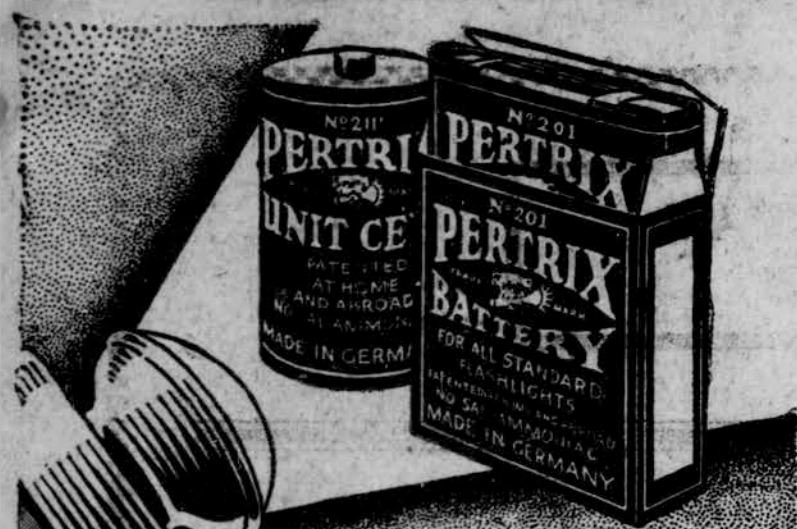
The preference of votes should
naturally go to those who have
been working in the B.P.C.C., not
only since the days of civil dis-
obedience movement but from the
time of non-co-operation and pre-
vious to that. Secondly only for
those candidates who have gone
to jail and who have suffered
likewise in the civil disobedience
movement. Thirdly for those who
complying with one or more of the
above conditions in whom the vot-
ers have confidence both for effi-
cient work and honesty of pur-

pose, be they poor or rich, Hindus
or Mahomedans, Sikhs or Parsis.
The voters should be advisedly
cautioned against giving their va-
luable votes to any candidate
against whom there may be a
strong belief on reasonable grounds
of any allegations of any charac-
ter such as having given apology
in the jail for obtaining freedom
or the misappropriation of public
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voters would use reasonable cau-
tion and sound judgment in voting
for candidates on sound principles
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greatest obstacles in the way of
attainment of unity of action
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FIELD FACTORY AND WORKSHOP.

(Continued from page 6.)
prove unless the whole system is radically amended and re-habilitated on accepted modern principles of social and economic justice. Thus the need for a strong peasant movement becomes obvious. The political upheaval through which the country has just passed has awakened the consciousness of the agriculturist. This awakening should be utilised to the best advantage to build up cultivators' unions throughout the country and organise a countryside propaganda to the present system radically altered.

The Lanka ryots' sole occupation is agriculture and most of the land cultivated by them belongs to Government. This land is called Lanka land. These ryots are obliged to bid for the use of these Lankas and many of them are ruined by the losses sustained in renting these lands.

RETRENCHMENT IN RAILWAYS

How The Axe Works

(From A Correspondent.)
Railway workers are facing a crisis to-day. Drastic reductions are being enforced by the N.W. R. authorities. A Patna message says that 10,000 workmen have been sacked in Dinapur division alone. "Twenty-eight ticket collectors of Dinapur whose period of service range from 10 to 20 years were discharged." More notices are still being served. A most critical situation has been created calling for country-wide action.

But how far such scenes as were witnessed the other day in Bombay promises to make a united and nation-wide organised action possible is the question that has to be answered. The occasion was the annual Conference of the G. I. P. Railway Staff Union against which the G. I. P. Rail-

For Article on
MINORITY MOVEMENT
See Page 5.

waymen's Union, the organisation which called the last Strike, has a grievance. Ever since the declaration of that strike the relations between these two Unions have remained strained. Later, however, a move was made to amalgamate the two Unions. The negotiations broke down and the two are again at logger-heads. But this is another matter. We are talking about retrenchment. Let us see how it is being worked out.

In the Railway Budget submitted to the Assembly reduction of expenditure under four heads is shown. (1) Against Administration charges a cut of Rs. 90 lakhs is to be effected. (2) Repairs and maintenance of Way and Works have to be carried on at a cost which must be reduced by Rs. 100 lakhs less than that of 1929-30. (3) Repairs and maintenance on Rolling Stock should account for a reduction of Rs. 70 lakhs from the 1929-30 cost. (4) Operation exclusive of fuel has to make Rs. 27 lakhs reduction.

How is such a huge amount to be saved? Through a radical change in the Administrative Machinery at the top? Through substantial reductions in allowances and salaries of the higher staff? Oh, no! The savings must come from the bottom down. Let us now see what are the measures that are being taken in each Railway.

ASSAM BENGAL RAILWAY.
The Agent is reluctant to make any drastic retrenchment. But what can his reluctance or solicitude do? He is obliged to make retrenchment and he must do it. Therefore he notices in the Weekly Gazette that he has no intention of making large reduction in staff, but the "surplus staff" here and there will be retrenched. In the mean time in the Patharal Workshop the discharge of workers is going on merrily.

EASTERN BENGAL RAILWAY.
Increased hours and short time labour without compensation and closing of workshop in preference to outside contracts from the feature of the retrenchment measure in this Railway. In Kancharpur, Saidapur and Dacca short time has been introduced by closing Saturday. The Traffic Station staff at Saidapur, Siliguri, etc. is to work longer hours. In the Dacca workshops 200 men are to be asked to go on compulsory leave without pay while others are listed for compulsory retirement. Station Masters and Assistant Station Masters are reduced to Tally Clerks and Book-keepers. An arbitrary application of the "surplus staff" is resorted to indiscriminately.

NORTH-WESTERN RLY.
Apart from the introduction of short time in the Lahore Workshops, some Carriage, Locomotive, Mechanical and subordinate employees



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in Julunder City have been discharged.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.
The Lillooah Workshop has come for great attention. Already 1300 men have been discharged. At Dinapur the services of Ticket collectors have been terminated.

R. AND K. RAILWAY.
On this Railway some persons are placed on compulsory leave and some workers have been discharged from the Bareilly Workshops.

BENGAL NAGPUR RAILWAY.
The measures adopted on this Railway does not seem to Droocian. Information regarding the process of retrenchment on this Railway goes to show that there is some element of humanity in the use of the axe. But the axe is axe and it must do its work. Some 200 workmen at Waltair have been served with discharge notices. Some have been retrenched at Shalimar and Cuttack. To be fair to the administration of this Railway it has to be mentioned that in certain cases discharge notices have been with drawn while in certain others temporary jobs have been provided.

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY.
The main feature of the retrenchment policy in this Railway is the arbitrary and indiscriminate discharge of employees. Many have been dismissed from the Almor Workshop as a protest against which there was a strike recently.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.
Apart from the discharge of workshopmen, certain stations have been closed for traffic. The scales of pay of certain staff like the Travelling Ticket Inspectors are reported to have been reduced. The Railwaymen's Union is carrying on a vigorous propaganda against the retrenchment policy throughout the line.

M. AND S. M. RAILWAY.
The following are the measures taken in connection with retrenchment:-

1. Invitation for voluntary resignations from men under 15 years' service.
2. 1130 Men have been put on the surplus list in the Perambur Workshops and the Engineering Workshop in Arkonam.
3. Introduction of short time in most of the shops. But Foremen, Asst. Foremen and staff on consolidated pay will work full time.
4. 60 clerical employees of the Audit Department have been discharged. In the case of certain clerical employees the hours of work have been increased.

It is pertinent to point out here that while bread is being denied to the workers, the G. I. P. Railway has spent a sum of Rs. 11,000 on a European Club for the Railway Power House.

SALARIED EMPLOYEES

Conference Next Month In Bombay (CONTRIBUTED)

Early next month what promises to be an event of great importance to the future of the middle-class people is to take place. The Bombay Clerks' Union deserves to be congratulated on the step they have taken even at this belated hour to call a Conference of the "salaried employees". The object of the Conference is to create an organisation of all those employed in offices and commercial houses

who do not come under the category of the "wage earner" or "wage slave". To them is given the respectable appellation of "salaried employees" simply because their sense of propriety and decency forbids their being placed on a same footing of social equality as that of the factory labour.

That is the typical middle-class mentality. In the final analysis of the position it must be crystal clear to every one that there very little to distinguish between a "salaried employee" and the factory worker. On the contrary their position is much the same in the social division. Whatever seemingly difference there exists, is born of the mere incidence of social association. The one has to sell his labour power just as the other. Both depend upon the price they get for the work they do. May be the one does not do the work the other does; but work is work for all that.

If anything the lot of the "salaried employee" is, perhaps, worse than that of the factory worker. He has as his heritage a false sense of respectability and dignity which compels him to keep up a standard of living which, in most cases, is beyond his means. The air of superiority, complex about him makes him averse to combination. That is why the history and working of institutions like the Clerks' Union have been what they are. The "salaried employees" to-day occupy a place in the social structure similar to that of the proverbial bat in the stable.

How long can he afford to drag on like this is the question? The division of society on the basis of economic interests is becoming more and more vivid as days pass on. The "Haves" and the "Have Not's" are coming to grips as the intricacies of the present order become more and more pronounced. The wave of new ideas about a new order of things is with lightening velocity and if the middle-class wage slaves—"salaried employees"—do not realise betimes their real class interest, God alone can say where they will find themselves when the issues are finally settled.

Now that is another matter. What faces the "salaried employees" is the question of improving the present lot. The following called from a Bulletin of the Conference more or less correctly explains their position:-

"There are thousands of Salaried Employees in Bombay. They form an important asset to the commercial and industrial life of the city. Their importance is second only to the industrial workers. The economic conditions of these employees to-day are unbearable. Their education and the standard of living due to the accident of birth makes their lot harder than that of the industrial worker. With salaries ranging between Rs. 15 and Rs. 100 a month, the poor employees have to support themselves and their families and educate their children. Unlike the industrial worker the salaried employee is the sole earning member in a family and has to bear the whole burden of supporting his family."

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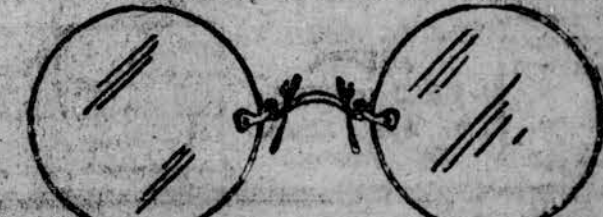
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be at their desks from morning till night with no time limit for their work. They leave their office only when they finish their work. They have to come as early as 8 o'clock in the morning and leave office after sunset. The salaried employees mostly doing brain-work need more rest which is essential for efficient work. Their work affords them no opportunity for any cultural development. It makes them only human machines for work for their employers who pay them just to keep them alive to exert as much work from them as possible."

A betterment of this condition cannot be possible unless there is a move for organised action. Organisation is the success of all ventures. But organisation without sound leadership will only react to the disadvantage of those who form the organization.

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A WORKERS' CHARTER.

(Continued from page 5.)

remodelled in the light of this Open Letter. He then eulogised the Russian Union and its success with the "Five Years' Plan". The alternative had now been offered to the workers of the world—shall it be the Dictatorship of the Capitalists or the Dictatorship of the Workers? That must be the basic idea of the Charter movement.

PROTEST AGAINST OLD LEADERSHIP.

In the part, some semblance of continuous progress had been possible in capitalist society, owing to the exploitation of the colonial section of the Empire. To-day revolt against capitalist and imperial slavery had broken into this spurge of exploitation. In Great Britain, practices and standards once considered unendurable were now tolerated as the customary course, and the trade union leadership could now be considered an actual part of the capitalist apparatus. That leadership attempted to split and disorganise the workers' forces, both by its actions in Parliament and on the General Council. The mass of the workers were still under the influence of that leadership, and it would be necessary to convince them that the baneful record of hesitation and retreat, obtaining since the betrayal of the General Strike, was the result of a deliberate policy. The bright lights in the picture were the scepticism and discontent of voters, who once voted for these official Labour leaders and were now largely abstaining from voting; and the militant resistance to the attacks made by the employers. That self-created resistance, sufficient in some cases to hurl back the assaults of the employers, had set up a record for the world. England had shown the best fights of years; the Yorkshire textile struggle of the spring of 1930, the Scottish Mine Workers, the engineering and building traders, and the recent fine fight of the Lancashire textile operatives. They were encouraged in their attempt to tell the workers of the real sources of weakness and the means of gaining strength, by the large amount of response that had been given to the Charter Movement since last August. They must recognise their past mistakes, which mistakes might account for the revolutionary movement not being at the head of the new resistance of the workers, but lagging at the tail of the economic struggle. One of the errors that should be corrected was that of imagining that the "old trade union leadership was played out." That leadership battered on the dangerous lack of power possessed by the revolutionary element. It also gained strength from the lack of real living conviction, on the part of revolutionaries, that they really were engaged in a revolutionary movement.

OBSTACLES TO PROGRESS.

The outstanding weakness was their lack of preparation and their failure to dig themselves in to the local interests of their fellow-workers. They lagged in the creation of local strike committees, which were a thousand times better than the visiting work of an organiser or propagandist, no matter how skilled or courageous. They ought to witness the throwing-up of Councils of Action and the development of machinery strong enough to call strikes or to end them and to hold the hands of those who proposed to return to work when wrongly ordered to do so. They must make the workers look to them for leadership and counsel. The framing of a list of demands did not mean that they were reformers, or a throw-back to Liberalism or Radicalism. Its object was to bring together scattered and wasted forces, to divergent local interests; to introduce into domestic problems the "colonial" question and the Russian question. That policy would lead up to a universal working-class recognition of the greater and more revolutionary economic leadership. A new weapon would be forged, a new tool, that could be used as the

daily struggle required. A new means of approach would be created, relating to concrete events that were exciting localities and traders. Some of the means to carry out the plan of campaign were:—The systematic collection of signatures for the Charter. The women, particularly, saw its possibilities and welcomed talks on the local conditions of labour. Local support of working-class efforts, declining the fees and small emoluments offered, which were a means of petty corruption in the hands of the orthodox leaders. A serious attempt to combine all the diffuse discontent prevailing in trade-union and working-class circles, and to win it for the Minority Movement.

TWO NEW ALLIES.

Recognition of the importance of women to the work, and of the Youth Movement. Women and youth alike must have the significance impressed on them of the War danger, of the growth of Fascism, and the Attack on Wages. The Fascists and Rothermere appealed to the youth and the women. Even in India there was the beginning visible of a working-class revolt against bourgeois ideals and misinterpretations of political freedom. In England the friends of freedom should not be content with demanding the withdrawal of British troops from India and China. They should also denounce the whims of the police who scourge the trade union demonstrators. They ought to more powerfully back the Indian and Chinese trade union militants. In Russia the spectacle was seen of an experiment being ardently worked out, under difficulties and with sacrifices such as would probably never be known. They had encountered sabotage, and had even had to overcome bad machinery, notably the entire outfit of "Donetz" coal machinery was found to be defective. Against these and innumerable other obstacles they displayed an ardour and voluntary toll which should silence our own weak complaints and moanings. Reverting to the idea that a Charter would bring together and bind together, large masses of the unorganised discontent and advanced thought, the speaker said that they could no longer wonder if they had even half the enthusiasm and zeal that the Chartists of last century imported into their movement and inspired in the working classes of their day.

The resolution on The Charter was carried unanimously. The remaining speeches, which shaped the policy adopted and effected some changes in the draft resolution, will be briefly reported in a subsequent contribution.

THE CHARTER.

The "Workers' Charter", which is to mobilise the scattered forces of unofficialism and anti-orthodoxy in the Labour world, puts forward demands on behalf of the employed, the unemployed, the women in the home etc. It embraces:—

Increased unemployment benefits and removal of disqualifications.

Resistance to speeding-up, dismissals, overtime and "spread-over", and in favour of a seven hour working day maximum.

Against increased insurance contributions and in favour of non-contributory social insurance.

Big drive in working-class house building, rents to be at pre-war figures.

Guaranteed working week, and minimum wage of £3 week.

Repeal of Trades Disputes Act and repudiation of arbitration in industrial disputes.

Opposition to Imperialism, and to Tariffs which attack the living standards of the workers.

Action to join with the workers in the Empire to oppose imperialist attacks.

Withdrawal of troops from India and the colonies, and the complete independence of the colonies. (In the language of the minority movement, and of the communists, the incorrect title of "Colonies" is applied, in Continental fashion, to India.)

Action to defend the Soviet Union of Russia from attempts to

frustrate its advance or to unsettle the Soviet regime.

To carry on the work for this Charter it is necessary to bring into a wide Charter Committee all localities all those local organisations of the workers, such as have been in the habit of approving of the principles and leadership of the National Minority Movement. By this means it is hoped to make a real contribution to the somewhat slackened movement for "the Unity of the Working-Class."

RAILWAY'S FEDERATION CENSURED.

C. I. P. Railway Workers' Protest Meetings.

(From a Correspondent.)

The report that some officials of the All-India Railwaymen's Federation censured the representatives of the C. I. P. Railwaymen's Union including those who were not even present in the Blavat-sky Lodge was the cause of great resentment and indignation of the G. I. P. workers, and they held two meetings, one at Kalyan and the other at Matunga, on the 10th and 11th instant, and passed resolutions condemning the attitude of the

All-India Railwaymen's Federation leaders like Jamnadas Mehta, Joshi, G. I. and Kalappa in censuring the G. I. P. Railway workers, their Union, and their leaders, and expressed their full confidence in Messrs. Ruikar, Khedgikar, Phadke, Jwalaprashad and Dr. Chowks, and warned the Federation that such a high-handed attitude was likely to mar all prospects of unity and joint action.

Mr. Chowdhury in moving the resolution said that the Federation by censuring and suspending for a period of three months the representatives of the G. I. P. Railwaymen's Union at the instance of the leaders of the Staff Union clearly indicated its support to a rival Union and assumed the role of dictator. It was for the workers to decide who should be their leaders and they would never surrender their right of choosing their leaders to the Federation or any body else.

Mr. Puiker said that he was ever ready to fight with the leaders of the Staff Union, but he would fight clean and openly.

Another resolution condemning the attitude of the Agent, G. I. P. Railway in not resuming the original relations with the G. I. P. Railwaymen's Union was passed.

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Featuring
NAVINCHANDRA
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LOBO

"THE COMBAT DEEPENS. OH, YE BRAVE,
WHO RUSH TO GLORY, OR THE GRAVE!
UNBLEMISHED LET ME LIVE, OR DIE
UNKNOWN;
O GRANT ME AN HONEST FAME, OR GRANT
ME NONE."

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DRAMA

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ONE
SLIP
-MAKE
A
BAD
Woman?



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LEAP TO
RESCUE
THE LORD



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There's but to do and die

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Dorothy

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Benny

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STAN LAUREL & OLIVER HARDY

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3RD WEEK!

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demons—Ani and Mahi—Magic
power of Demons. See how de-
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BOMBAY: SATURDAY, MAY 16, 1931

"There Must Be United Demand For Swaraj."

OTHERWISE MY GOING TO LONDON
WILL BE USELESS.

GANDHIJI AT SIMLA RIDGE MEETING.

"Pray God That We May Be Saved
From A Second Struggle."

(From Our Correspondent.)
SIMLA, May 14.
A public meeting was held on the Ridge this evening to welcome Gandhiji. The entire Ridge was crowded and about 10,000 people, including a very large number of women, attended Gandhiji arrived, accompanied by Mahatma and Mirabai and was given a rousing reception amidst cries of "Inqlab Zindabad" and "Gandhiji-ki-Jai". Addresses of welcome were presented by Dharmvir Alankar on behalf of the Congress by Mr. Durga Das, President, Simla Trades Association, on behalf of the Association and citizens of Simla and by Dr. Nandlal Verma on behalf of the Arhisi Association.

Mr. Ghulam Muhammad assured Gandhiji welcome on behalf of the Muslims of Simla. Dr. Nandlal Verma, Congress President, thanked the Mahatma for accepting their invitation to address a public meeting.

WHY HE HAD COME THERE.
Gandhiji replying to the welcome address in Hindi said: "You will like to hear why I have come to Simla and what talk I am having with the Government. I cannot tell you everything. But I can tell you that I come to hold consultation with regard to the complaints on our side as well as on the Government side. With regard to the settlement arrived at between Lord Irwin and the Congress these consultations still continue. What I have to emphasise is that if you are Congress Sewak and want to serve Hindustan, then it is your duty to observe that the agreement, irrespective of whether Government observes it or not."

CONDITIONAL SETTLEMENT.
After we have fulfilled our obligation and if after that we find the Government has not fulfilled its part we can take whatever step we like. We know that whatever settlement has been arrived at is conditional. But, if we can use the settlement for some work we should do it.

As a Satyagrahi if we get an opportunity for service, as a result of an understanding we should welcome it. That opportunity came your way through the settlement. Karachi Congress practically unanimously adopted it. Now our duty is what I have described.

READY FOR FRESH STRUGGLE.
Do not think that after this

settlement we have to go to war. We should on the other hand do everything to see that we are not led to war and that settlement should become permanent, so that we may get Purna Swaraj. You know the conditions that have been imposed by the Congress on such of your delegates as will go to London to attend the Round Table Conference. But, if as a result of the settlement, we cannot get complete Swaraj it is our ill-luck and if our efforts towards a permanent settlement fail we should be ready for fresh struggle.

ALL MUST UNITE.
But there are two points more I wish to emphasise, besides the settlement. If we wish to achieve what we want at the Round Table Conference, we must be properly equipped and that equipment is that all the people of India, people who are born here and have made India their home, whether Hindus, Muslims, Sikhs, Christians, Parsis and others should unite in the demand for Swaraj. Unless we bring about such an understanding among ourselves, my going to London is useless.

WANTED UNITY OF HEART.
Therefore, we should all make such an effort as would make for unity among all communities in this country. But I do not want unity on paper. If we write out an Act on paper, unity is not thereby achieved. The unity I want is the unity of heart and for that unity I always pray and when that unity is achieved you will gain such strength as will give us success.

I am afraid my voice is not reaching you all and that you are feeling upset by the rain. Let me pray to God that we may be saved a second struggle and that this settlement may lead to final success.

As regards no-tax you have the Congress resolution before you and you have every scope for work in respect of the spread of Khaddar and boycott of liquor. I thank you all."

The meeting then dispersed. Loud speakers carried Gandhiji's words all round, but rain interfered and Gandhiji could not more fully develop his speech.

COMMITTEE TO EXAMINE WASTAGE AND EFFECT ECONOMY

FINANCIAL ADMINISTRATION OF ARMY IN INDIA

SIMLA, May 15.
Terms of reference are drawn up for a Committee to be appointed to inquire into and report on certain aspects of the financial administration of the Army in India. They can be summarised as under:

- (1) Examining the arrangements in force for the conduct of Army administration on its business side and reporting whether the organisation is designed on economical lines and whether its methods are businesslike.
- (2) Examining the arrangements in force for the financial control of military expenditures and reporting on its efficiency.
- (3) Can economy be secured by the adoption in the larger military offices of more modern methods or by the employment of less expensive clerical agency?
- (4) Are the Auxiliary Services

maintained in peace on scales higher than are necessary?

- (5) Is the Army over-insured in the matter of reserved stocks?
- (6) Are the army factories of an economical agency for the production in peace of the goods they supply?
- (7) Can economy be secured by reducing the present specifications of articles of equipment, clothing and other stores in cases where such reduction would not endanger the lives or health of the troops?
- (8) Can economy be secured without detriment to efficiency by a curtailment of the movements of troops and stores?
- (9) Is the present method of carrying out works through the agency of the Military Engineer Services the most economical? If not could it be modified?—Evening News of India.

BRITAIN'S NEW AIR- SHIP PROGRAMME

R 100 To Be Recondi-
tioned

AND THEN WAIT FOR
FRESH EVENTS

LONDON, May 14.
Rugby.—The Prime Minister made an important statement regarding the airship policy in the House of Commons this evening. He said it was perfectly obvious after the deplorable accident to R-101 that the whole policy and programme should be revealed and Government turned with a good deal of expectation to the report compiled after the extraordinary patience and most powerful examination of the case by the Committee over which Sir John Simon had presided.

NEITHER THIS NOR THAT.
The position in which the Government found themselves at the moment was this: Airships up to date had neither proved failure nor achieved assured success. The position to-day was that Britain had one airship R-100 which was very much out of condition by lack of use. Assuming that R-100 was retained, there would be no long and spectacular flights. It would be a sort of experimental ship. There was a whole field of unsolved problems that ought to be investigated.

A TESTING SHIP.
R-100 reconditioned would be most useful for testing and investigating and would provide for the keeping of a nucleus staff. This would cost £120,000 in the first year and £130,000 in the second year and the peak figure would be £140,000. The view of the Government was that this scheme should be adopted. The scheme must be revised thoroughly at the end of three or at the outside of four years.

If in the meantime something happened to convince the Government that there was nothing in the airship or, on other hand, some wonderful flight was made with some new type of airship, which convinced the Government that there was a great future in airships to which this country could not be indifferent, then this scheme could on one hand be stopped, or on other it could be extended.

He urged that the scheme should be put into operation without delay.

AIRSHIPS AND EMPIRE.
Sir Samuel Hoare agreed that in the face of great advantage airship might be to the Empire in the future, they could not scrap all research and experimental work done in the last five years. They should proceed with the research programme, watch most closely very interesting experiments which were proceeding in Germany and United States and keep R-100 in condition not for long distance spectacular flights, but for purely experimental and technical flights.

Sir John Simon also supported the proposal.—B. O. W.

COMMUNIST INTERNATIONAL

British Government
Watching Movements

WILL TOLERATE NO
INTERFERENCE

RUGBY, May 14.
Answering Sir Austin Chamberlain who in the Commons called attention to the published plans of Communist International and Red Trade Union International for a foothold for revolution in Great Britain and India, the Prime Minister said these reports and similar things were all very carefully watched in order that action might be taken, if it was deemed expedient. The Government would not tolerate any interference in the internal affairs by these bodies either in Britain, or in any part of the Empire.—B. O. W.

Chinsurah.—The District Magistrate of Hooghly has deputed the Sadar Sub-Divisional Officer to hold an immediate enquiry into the boat disaster in the Ganges, resulting in the death of Shih Chandra Mandal, journalist and others on May 9 and into various allegations that have been made against the administration of the Bhatnara-Sandewarola Ferry Service.—A. P.

ECHO OF FIRING AT BILASHI.

Teak Pole Flag
Satyagraha.

CONVICTIONS UPHELD BY
HIGH COURT

Mr. Justice Rankine and Mr. Justice Murphy of the Bombay High Court upheld the convictions of Vishnoolal Jyoti Patil and 8 other Bilashi Satyagrahi prisoners on the ground that no warrant was necessary under section 52 of the Criminal Procedure Code, when the revision application, filed on their behalf, came up for hearing on Thursday.

Counsel of the petitioners urged that the conviction was illegal, because the raid was carried on in the absence of a warrant.

VILLAGERS' FIGHT FOR THE
FLAG.

In this connection it will be recalled that on September 5, 1930 in view of the situation that had arisen following the defiance of authority by a number of agriculturists of Urun in the Islam-pur taluka, a strong police force of about 250 under the District Superintendent of Police, Satara, accompanied by the District Magistrate, set out to raid the village of Bilashi and its surroundings, where about 4,000 Jungle tribesmen had congregated.

These Satyagrahis had hoisted a national flag on a teak pole, alleged to have been stolen from the jungle and had determined to protest the flag at all costs. As the satyagrahis were determined to fight to a finish, it was generally believed that firing was unavoidable.

The police party led Shirala at 7 a. m. that day, taking elaborate precautions against ambush on the road. During the night, it was alleged, the road to Bilashi was broken up and huge holes dug to impede progress. The Kolhapur Infantry was kept in reserve to prevent additional village reinforcements.

SIX ROUNDS FIRED

The police raid on Bilashi village was successful, despite considerable opposition. The satyagrahis made a cordon and refused to permit any Government officer to enter the civil disobedience camp, wherein the flag was flying on a teak pole. Upon this a lathi charge was ordered. The village was cleared temporarily, but the crowds gathered again. The District Magistrate then ordered firing, as a result of which two villagers were killed and several wounded. In all six rounds were fired. The flag on the teak pole was taken away. Police captured queer weapons used by the villagers and arrested 39 villagers of whom 30 were released out on tendering apologies.

Nine satyagrahis were placed before the First-class Magistrate, Karad, who convicted and sentenced them to six months' R. I. On appeal the Sessions Judge confirmed the sentences, against whose order the present petition was filed. Their Lordships upheld the convictions.

Mr. P. B. Gajendragadkar appeared for the petitioners and Mr. P. B. Shingde appeared for the crown.

NATIONALIST MUSLIM PROPAGANDA

Party Formed In Lucknow

(From Our Correspondent.)
LUCKNOW, May 14.
At a meeting of the Nationalist Muslims of Lucknow held at the office of the All-India Nationalist Muslim Party, Jehangirabad Terrace, the local Muslim Nationalist Party was formed with M. K. Qutubuddin Abdul Wali, the famous Khayr-ul-Uloom, as President, Hakim Kamaluddin and Moulvi Mohammad Naseem as Vice-Presidents, and Barrister Ehsanurrahman and Mirza Abd Hussain as Secretaries. Prominent among the members of the Executive Committee consisting of thirty members, are Barrister Hyder Hussain Nawab Ameer Hasan Khan of Bhopal, Raja Nawab Ali Khan Choudhry, Mr. Kamiluz-zaman, Moulana Bisyatullah, and Chaudhri Hussain Shah Mohammad Hussain. The Committee decided to secure signatures of all Muslim leaders in favour of joint electorates. Small deputations have also been formed to visit different wards and villages for carrying on vigorous propaganda on nationalistic lines.

CONGRESS WORK IN BELGAUM DISTRICT

National Week
Preparations.

PICKETING TO BE
RESUMED

(From Our Correspondent.)
BELGAUM, May 13.
The Congress energies in the District have, for some time, been concentrated upon the enlistment of Congress members and the opening of training camps for volunteers. Belgaum has already started one such camp at Thalawadi, in the Bungalow of Mr. Bindorao Nalk, a prominent prison-returned Satyagrahi of Shanapur.

KARNATAK PROV. CONFER-
ENCE.

The ensuing session of the Karnataka Provincial Conference at Hukeri on the 20th instant has given a great impetus to the enlisting of members and tours in the District by leaders like Messrs. Joshi, Gokhale, Thakur have gone far in creating a lively interest in the issues before the Conference. The "Tarun Bharat" the leading Nationalist weekly of the District has begun to publish a series of articles succinctly reviewing the part Belgaum District played in last year's struggle. Simultaneously the emergence of a nationalistic Marathi party has strengthened the hands of the Congress and Dr. Kowadkar, the leader of the young Marathas is to be congratulated upon his efforts in this respect.

It has been announced that simultaneously with the political Conference, sessions of the unionisation conference and women's conference will also be held at Hukeri. The Swadeshi Exhibition arrangements are also going on apace and it is expected the people of the District will gather there in large numbers, and make the national week at Hukeri a great success.

ADAMANT MERCHANTS.

Meanwhile the cloth merchants at Belgaum are proving adamant in their insistence upon their right to continue selling foreign cloth and thus inviting trouble for themselves. The intervention of Messrs. B. V. and others has failed to induce them not to sell foreign cloth and it is probable peaceful picketing under the Congress will have to be resorted to. The Maratha Mandal, on the 7th instant held a meeting of the members of the place to congratulate Mr. R. P. Dhargakar upon his recent success in aviation.

MEHERALL'S FRANK SPEECH TO MANGALORE MUSLIMS

TRUST CONGRESS
(From A Correspondent.)

MANGALORE, May 11.
Under the auspices of the Badria Muslim League, a public meeting of the Muslims of Mangalore was held in the Badria Hall on Saturday the 9th instant, when Mr. Meheralli spoke. Jamshid Meheralli was in the Chair. The audience numbered a couple of thousands.

The following is a summary of Mr. Meheralli's speech:

"Although the Muslims of leading cities like Bombay played a leading part in the political arena, it was a matter of great regret that the Muslims of Mangalore have contributed nothing to India's progress towards the realisation of her political aims and aspirations. Our Hindu brethren of this place have done laudable work in this respect. To-day I am proud to say that the intelligentsia of Bombay are rallying round the banner of the Nationalist Muslims. I do not understand what keeps you back from joining a struggle which is planned for the emancipation of slaves. Referring to joint electorates which the antiquated Muslims look upon with great abhorrence and abomination, I say that Muslims need not bother about it. Take for example the Parsi community of Bombay, who though they form only 5 per cent. of Bombay's population hold 33 per cent. of seats. In conclusion I call upon the Muslims not to distrust the Congress who have promised to safeguard the rights of every minority community in this country. Be prepared to join hands with your Hindu brethren in the coming fight, in paralyzing the aliens from fishing in the troubled waters of India. The laxity of education is eating into the vitals of Muslim community in Southern India. I therefore exhort you to promote education among your people."

SARDAR'S PLAN FOR AUTONOMOUS VILLAGES

Gandhiji Moved By Bardoli Peasants' Sufferings

(From Our Correspondent.)

SURAT, May 13.
I am writing this with the object of hurriedly reviewing the activities in Bardoli Taluka during the last fortnight. Mahatma Gandhi's short stay at Bardoli produced electrifying effects on the people of the Taluka. During the few days that he spent with the farmers and workers of Bardoli he tried ample means of testing the courage and patience of the farmers and he was perfectly satisfied that the people were playing the game quite bravely.

BOLD FAITH.

To the farmers who came to see him he often asked, "Arent you afraid that your lands will not be returned?" To which the brave farmers would at once reply: "No Sir, we have faith that no one can part us from our lands." This is the spirit with which the Bardoli farmer is honouring the Truce, and yet no pains are spared to discredit him that he is not playing the game as he ought to.

SHER RUBBISH.

This has been a part now-days of propaganda, and even the unknown political correspondent of the "Indian Daily Mail" had the audacity to say that Gandhiji took the workers of Bardoli to task for not properly fulfilling the Truce-terms! I do not know what was the source of this intelligent correspondent's information, but I know for certain that Gandhiji has never had the occasion to utter a single word of reproach to any of the workers of Bardoli in this respect, and what the "I. D. M." published was nothing but sheer rubbish.

AUTONOMOUS VILLAGES.

Sardar Vallabhbhai also has been busy seeing and advising his favourite Bardoli farmers. During the last few days he has delivered some very powerful and instructive speeches—the central theme of which has generally been that the farmer being the backbone of Indian Swaraj should regulate his life in such a way that he will avoid as far as possible all points of contact with the authorities that be.

In other words Sardar Vallabhbhai has been putting before them the ideal of autonomous compact village organisations, wherein the individuals as such would have nothing to do with the village officers, through one of their accredited representatives, or their village Panchayat. With this end in view the Sardar has asked the Bardoli people and workers to prepare at least one village which would fulfil all their terms desired by the Sardar which, among other things, would include complete self-reliance so far as clothes and other necessities of life are concerned.

This would mean that the village will spin its own yarn, will weave its own cloth, will run its own school, will settle all its quarrels without official interference, and will act in every branch of public life in such a way as would make the officials superfluous.

TRUCE MUST BE KEPT.

So far as the Truce-terms are concerned, the Sardar, wherever he goes, is putting a vigorous plea for its complete and immediate observance. In a convincing manner he is asking the farmers to honour the pledged word of Gandhiji with regard to Truce, as they would honour the most sacred dictates of their scriptures and their conscience. Since Gandhiji has given his word they must fulfil it at any cost, as Ramchandra fulfilled the pledged word of Dashed-rath by accepting voluntary banishment in forest for fourteen years and suffering. The Sardar wants the Bardoli farmer not only to sell his every worldly possession but even his person, if Gandhiji, after hearing his case which is full of tragedy, ordered him to pay up the land revenue.

NOT A SINGLE PIE.

But if Gandhiji is convinced that they are not in a position to pay and if he asks them not to pay their land revenue at present, then "thunders the Sardar" the farmer shall not pay a single pie, even though his body may be cut into pieces. And the Truce-terms, the Sardar maintains, do not require the farmer to incur debts in order to pay his land dues. It expects the Government, so far as the land dues are concerned, to allow sufficient time to the farmer to recover from the

shock and losses of the Civil Disobedience Campaign.

OFFICIAL PINPRICKS.

This fact was emphasised both by Gandhiji and the Sardar in a meeting at Akot, a village in Bardoli. This is the village whose sufferings during the last struggle were such, as would defy human imagination and they are in no way mitigated even though Truce had been declared for nearly two months. People told Gandhiji how they had lost their grain as well as grass, how they and their cattle are starving. How they had lost many of their cattle in an epidemic, and how during their 'Hajrat' at Ghata, whose climate is extremely bad, their health was shattered.

In spite of all these sufferings and hardships the pinpricks of officers such as Mamlatars and others have in no way been lessened. Every day they are as it were, harassing the farmers with demands for payment. It was a pathetic tale, and Gandhiji was apparently moved. He was surprised to hear the account and asked in clear terms not to pay the land revenue. If it was beyond their capacity, "Even though you are unable to pay, if you pay out of fear you will be discrediting Satyagraha, and we also shall have to hang down our heads in shame," said Gandhiji to them in conclusion.

FARMERS' SAVIOUR.

The Sardar also gave them similar advice and expressed his willingness to be of help to them in their difficulty. He said, "Do not suffer unnecessarily through false modesty. I am your saviour. When you are in difficulty, and if I am in a position to help you, you have every claim upon my resources, and you know what they are. I am a beggar of beggars. But I can give, because India wills it. Do not feel shy to tell me your difficulties, and take help from me. You can return whatever you take when you are in a position to do so." Is there any wonder that the farmer of Gujarat regards the Sardar as his saviour, and is prepared to rush into the jaws of death smilingly at a mere gesture from him?

The Sardar has not lost a single opportunity after coming to Bardoli, to visit different villages in the taluka, and seeing things for himself. At Varad his presence proved to be a magic touch in cementing two unfortunate faction in the village. Leading members of both the parties expressed their repentance before the Sardar and assured him that no more such unfortunate things exist and that the whole village will stand united against all attacks from without and all intrigues from within. They also promised the Sardar to ameliorate the lot of Dublas, who, as is well known, are virtual serfs in Surat District. In many of his speeches the Sardar has dwelt at length on this great social and civic injustice and openly declared that, if Swaraj is at all coming, it is going to come for this people, it is coming to free them and if they are not to be freed, if this lot is not to be considerably improved there is no alternative save that of renewing the non-violent war.

ALL INDIA STATES' PEOPLES' CONFERENCE

Some Names Suggested For
Presidentship.

A correspondent writes:—
The subjects of the Indian States were passing through critical times. The rulers of Indian States are inclined to give the subjects delegation any power in the governing of Indian native states a conference of all India States' subjects is to be held here in Bombay in the first week of June, in order to make explicit the demands and rights of Indian states subjects. The following are names of prominent workers in the cause of the Indian native subjects suggested for the presidentship of this Conference:—

- (1) Sri. Manilal Kohari.
- (2) Sri. Darbar Gopaladas.
- (3) Sri. Arjunlal Sethi (A. A. Mer.).
- (4) Sri. Babar Gobinddas (Jubbulpore).
- (5) Sri. Satvamurti (Madras).
- (6) Sri. Ramanaiah Chatterji (Calcutta).